

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE CABBAGE.

No. IV.

THE enemies of this vegetable are not very numerous or formidable. It is very hardy, and resists attacks that would prove fatal to more delicate plants.*

It is a bright May morning, and you visit your cabbage plantation. You left the young plants yesterday in the most thriving condition, not a plant missing in the whole enclosure. The dressing of super-phosphate of lime, or other fertilizers, applied a few days ago, were beginning to show themselves in the darker green of the leaves, and you retired to rest to dream of huge wagon loads of early Yorks, and early Dutch, by midsummer. But now as you look over the emerald beauties of your garden, you behold many a dew-spangled plant prostrate. You examine a plant and find it cut off almost as square as if done with a knife. There is no enemy in sight, and you begin to stir the dirt in search of him. Sometimes you find him close by the stem, within a half inch of the surface, and with the proofs of his villainy thick upon him. He is rarely found more than six inches from the scene of his plunder, and a little search will bring him to light. You seize the culprit by the head, and serve him as he served the cabbage.

This malefactor, whom we have thus summarily executed, without the benefit of clergy, is commonly called the cut worm, though he is only a cut worm, there being several species somewhat resembling each other. He has been booked by Dr. HARRIS as the *Agrotis devastator*. You will find a particular account of him in the first volume of the *American Journal of Science*, page 154, by JOHN P. BRACE. The egg from which this dark-colored worm was hatched, was laid early last autumn, in some sheltered spot close by, and has been hatched but a few days. These devastators continue their depredations about four weeks, then cast their skin, and are found as pupæ or chrysalids in the earth, a few inches below the surface. The pupæ state lasts four weeks, and the moth comes out about the middle of July. It conceals itself in the crevices of buildings and beneath the bark of trees,

* For a description of its insect enemies, we are principally indebted to T. W. HARRIS, M. D., than whom there is no higher American authority on Entomology. His report on insects, published by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and reprinted last year by WHITE & POTTER, of Boston, is a work, that ought to be in the hands of every farmer and gardener in the country. If the husbandmen of America were possessed of its knowledge, and used its precautions against insect depredators, it would save millions to the country every year.

and is never seen during the day. About sunset it leaves its hiding-place and is constantly on the wing, is very troublesome about the candles in houses, flies rapidly, and is not easily taken. They soon lay their eggs, which are hatched either in the fall or spring.

There are several other species of the *Agrotidians*, which often prey upon the cabbage. It is chiefly through the months of June and July, that they are found to be most destructive. Whole corn fields are sometimes laid waste by them. Potato vines, beans, beets, and various other culinary plants suffer in the same way. The products of our flower gardens are not spared; asters, balsams, pinks, and many other kinds of flowers are often shorn of their leaves and of their central buds, by these concealed spoilers.

The *Noctua Clandestina*, another corn cut worm, preys also upon the cabbage. The corn cut worms of this species make their appearance in great numbers at irregular intervals, and confine themselves to no particular vegetables—all that are succulent being relished by these indiscriminate gormandizers—but if their choice is not stinted, they prefer maize plants just out of the ground, early sown buckwheat, young pumpkin plants, young beans, cabbage plants, and other garden vegetables. Grass is their food when first hatched in the fall, and as the frosts come on they burrow in the earth, and reappear again in the spring about half grown. They seek their food in the night, or in cloudy weather, and retire before sunrise into the ground, where they remain coiled up during the day, except while devouring the food, which they generally drag into their places of concealment. Their transformation to pupæ occurs at different periods, sometimes earlier, sometimes later, according to the forwardness of the season, but usually not much later than the middle of July. The moth is very abundant in the New-England States from the middle of June till the middle or end of August. The head, the collar, and the abdomen are chesnut-colored. Its wings expand an inch and three quarters, and when shut overlap on their inner edges, and cover the top of the back so flatly and closely, that these moths can get into very narrow crevices. During the day they lie hidden under the bark of trees, in the chinks of fences, and even under the loose clap-boards of buildings. When the blinds of our houses are opened in the morning, a little swarm of these insects, which had crept behind them for concealment, is sometimes exposed, and suddenly aroused from their daily slumber.

Among the various remedies recommended for this tribe of enemies, is fall plowing. This exposes the eggs and young worms to the in-

clemency of the winter, and many of them are destroyed. Fall plowing improves the texture of all heavy soils, so that the recommendation is a good one for many soils, whatever may be its influence upon the insects. A very effectual method is that recommended by Mr. ASAHEL FOOT. After having lost more than a tenth part of the corn in his field, "he ordered his men to prepare for war, to sharpen their finger ends, and set at once about exhuming the marauders. For several days it seemed as if a whole procession came to each one's funeral, but at length victory wreathed the brow of perseverance; and corn being planted in the place of the slain enemy, he had the pleasure of seeing his field restored to its original order and beauty." This is rather an expensive remedy, but if it saves a crop, it is time well spent.

Mr. DEANE, a well-known agricultural writer, states that he once prevented their depredations by manuring his garden with sea-mud. The plants generally escaped, though every one was cut off in a spot of ground contiguous. Mr. PRESTON, of Stockport, Pennsylvania, protected his cabbage plants from cut worms by wrapping a hickory leaf around the stem, between the roots and leaves, before planting it in the ground. The late Hon. OLIVER FISKE, of Worcester, Massachusetts, says that, "to search out the speller and kill him, is the very best course; but as his existence is not known except by his ravages, I make a fortress for my cabbage plants with paper; winding it conically and firmly above the root, and securing it by a low embankment of earth."

We have been very little troubled with this enemy of late, and have not lost one plant where we used to lose twenty. We attribute the exodus of these vagabonds to our free use of salt in our compost heaps, and to sea manures. If a piece of land is freely dressed with sea-weed and marsh-muck, or mud from salt water ditches, we are confident that cut worms will "cut and run." The sowing of six bushels of refuse salt to the acre, is a good way of supplying the land with chlorine and soda, and in large quantities we have little doubt but that it tends to the destruction of the eggs and young of insects. Other tribes of enemies will be noticed in our next.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

SECOND CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.—MONDAY, DEC. 9th. Mr. W. J. LINSLEY in the chair. Subject—The general cultivation of the Rose. An Essay was read by Mr. P. B. MEAD embracing both the natural and political history of the Rose, which was listened to with attention and interest. An Essay was read by Mr. J. C. PAR-

sons illustrative of the veneration in which this flower was held by the ancients, and pointing out its claims on the attention of the moderns. The discussion of the regular subject was then entered upon.

David Scott. The subject is a very extensive one, including as it does the entire routine of plant cultivation, and should be taken point by point; propagation, soil, watering and general treatment. At the last meeting it was remarked, that the propagation of the rose was not of much importance to the public, as they desired to know how to treat a plant after procuring it from the florist, and that those whose business it is to raise cuttings were already acquainted with the various methods adopted. This part of the subject then had already been disposed of.

The proper soil is a matter of the greatest importance. For my own part, I use chopped turf, preferring it with the undecomposed fiber and grass, taking care in potting to place the rough pieces in the bottom of the pot immediately over the drainage. The fiber will gradually decompose and furnish a substitute for manure, which is not necessary in a distinct form, until the plant has been growing for some time, when it may be applied in a liquid state.

J. C. Parsons. Many of our members being very familiar with the minute details of this subject, do not consider it important to state them, but such information is just what is important to us. We want to know the entire routine, not only how to make a plant produce its flowers in the house, but also how to preserve it in a luxuriant and healthy state. In looking over a periodical lately, I was interested with the account of an improvement made in the construction of pots, to insure the circulation of air between the pot and the stand on which it is placed, by providing the pot with feet. This would prevent the evil arising from the use of saucers, which have been supposed by some unskilled persons to be intended for the reception of water.

A. Reed. Many of those present are fully competent to cultivate a rose with success, from a cutting to a large and luxuriant plant, though perhaps like myself they may not be accustomed to describe their method of doing so. We may differ in some points, but each is more or less successful in the end. Of one thing I am convinced, and that is, that climate has more to do with the success in rose culture than is generally supposed. For instance, in South Carolina, about 800 miles south of this, where the soil is light, and composed chiefly of vegetable matter and sand, roses grow much more luxuriantly than in New York, with the best soil, and greatest care. Now why is this? It must be the influence of climate and the genial temperature of the soil. They could not be grown in New York in such a compost, therefore I consider climate of more importance than soil. Loam is decidedly good for this locality, but not essential in all cases. I have seen whole hedges of Tea roses in South Carolina six feet high, covered with bloom, and have cut them down with the shears as I would clip boxwood, and the cuttings, without any preparation, set in a trench, 8 to 12 inches, deep in November, rooted and had reached a height of from 6 to 10 inches in the June following, and were in full bloom. In New-York, the climate is different, and we could not succeed so easily. The roses which grow

so luxuriantly at the south, are the China, Musk, Cluster, and other similar varieties. The Hybrid Perpetuals, Moss, and other garden roses also flourished. The climate is mild, the temperature in winter varying from 40 to 50°. When you turn up the soil to the depth of 18 inches a moderate warmth is felt, equal to that of a hot-bed. There is no doubt but loam is best in colder locations, but in South Carolina the Rose grows quite luxuriantly in light sandy soil, with abundance of vegetable matter. At Natchez, Miss., I have seen hedges of roses in bloom in January, without receiving any special attention. Tea roses are the most common at the South.

David Scott thought the debate was proceeding very indefinitely, and that it should be treated under separate heads, in order to embrace the whole.

P. B. Mead described the method of proceeding, after the preparation of cuttings. The soil he preferred for striking cuttings was principally red sand, with some charcoal mixed. Amateurs did not generally succeed in striking cuttings, and if in their first attempts, they procured two out of a dozen, they might consider themselves successful. He would recommend them rather to procure a rooted plant from the florist, than to raise one from a cutting. Care should be taken to remove the cuttings as soon as rooted properly, into small pots; using a compost made up of rotted sod, four parts; garden-loam, four parts; manure and sand, each, two parts, with small pieces of charcoal added. The soil may be readily measured with a large flower-pot. After potting, the young plants should be shaded for a few days; but when they commence to grow, they should be fully exposed to the influence of the sun, so as to secure strong wood. The plant should be shifted as often as required, taking care not to over-shift, but using one size larger each time. A pot about the size of a hat, will be sufficient for a rose for four or five years. Pruning is a very important point, which cannot be very clearly explained without a specimen to illustrate it. All the dead wood should be cut out, and the clean portion with strong eyes left. To manage the plant properly in a room, a table the width of the window should be provided, such as I described at last meeting; and all the saucers thrown away, as they are not required. The plants should be shifted in the latter part of August or beginning of September, at latest. All decayed roots should be pared off with the exhausted soil. Watering should be very carefully attended to, for if this is neglected, the plants will fail, no matter how carefully treated in other respects.

David Scott. I wish to know why rotted sod is so much recommended as the best material for compost. For small pots it may be necessary to have it reduced to a fine state, but for large pots it is not essential. I also wish to know how pieces of charcoal act upon the soil, as they do not lose any of their weight or change in appearance after twelve months' use. Plants have been successfully grown in sphagnum (a kind of moss) without any soil.

P. B. Mead. Charcoal is beneficial to plants by absorbing gases from the atmosphere, and the importance of rotting the sod, and reducing it to a state of comminution, is in accordance with the principles laid down by Liebig, and

practised by English cultivators, that the food of the plant should be supplied in the form most easily appropriated by the roots. I do not recommend reducing it to powder, as then it would become *bound*, as it is termed.

R. R. Scott. The principles laid down by Liebig are general, and refer to field crops rather than to plants in pots, which are in an artificial state to a certain extent, and require special treatment. In cultivating a plant in a pot, the soil should be of such a nature as to furnish the food to the plant gradually, as the supply is limited, and it should be selected with attention to the mechanical condition necessary for the support of the plant; extra food can be supplied by other means, and in a liquid state. The practice of reducing the soil to a fine state for potting, has been discontinued by the best cultivators.

A. Reed. I do not believe soil of so much importance as the general treatment, climate, and location. It has been proved that while one cultivator uses the most approved soils, another, who may have, by mistake or necessity, used soil much inferior, may be much more successful from attention to other points. Location has not been sufficiently discussed, and I would request Mr. BRIDGEMAN to explain his system of cultivation.

A. Bridgeman. My practice does not, I presume, differ much from that pursued by other growers. For compost, I prefer a proportion of two bushels of vegetable mould or rotted leaves, two bushels of chopped sod, passed through a coarse sieve, wide enough to allow moderate sized lumps to pass through; one bushel hot-bed manure, and one of sand. The sod I use is clayey. In propagating by cuttings, I find that wood of one month old will strike in many cases very readily; and when put in during the latter part of February, will be rooted in March. I use cutting-pans, about three inches deep, and a compost of two-thirds sand, to one of loam, and apply bottom-heat. I have a bed heated by a flue passing through it, which I find very useful for this purpose. When well rooted, I pot them off into small-sized pots, and plant them out in May. In the fall I re-pot them in the compost already mentioned, and keep them in a cool house, without fire-heat, till January; unless the frost is too great, when I protect them slightly, but use no fire-heat, till last of January or February. These plants flower well. The Tea, Bourbon, and China are treated in this way; the Hybrid Perpetuals, or Moss roses are not included, as neither these nor the noisettes are adapted for winter flowering. I do not prune very closely in the fall, but in May prune thoroughly, and sink the pots in the soil, and lift them in September for winter flowering, re-potting them if necessary, and pruning out all dead wood. At this season, care must be taken not to break the ball much. The temperature should be kept moderate. A dry atmosphere is very injurious, and is the chief cause of failure in keeping plants in rooms. The water should always be applied at top; where saucers are used it is only for cleanliness. Planting out secures strong plants, but is not admissible for winter blooming. I have found hybrid-perpetuals to succeed best in their own roots. Teas and Bourbons will do well from layers. In England and the north of France, budding is generally practised and succeeds well,

but here it is quite different. I have known many failures in budding, and in some cases not more than twenty-five out of a thousand have succeeded; two out of a dozen is often the proportion in our climate. Budded plants are liable to produce suckers, which have been sometimes mistaken for young, vigorous shoots. Tea roses require lighter soil, and flower more freely than Bengal or Bourbons; they will also bear more heat, and should be placed in the warmest part of the house. Roses for forcing should have as much sun and air as possible, with a moist atmosphere. I have found roses in green-houses, planted in the border, with bottom-heat, produce more flowers with 50° of heat than, in other cases with 70°, and have had better flowers when the temperature did not exceed 50° than at 65°; 55° is a good temperature for forcing. In reply to the question, "Is manure-water good?" I say, yes; if applied judiciously in small portions in March.

P. B. Mead. I have applied warm guano-water to plants in pot, and have found it equal in effect to a hot-bed. This appears incredible to some of the gentlemen before me, but it is true, for I have tried it again and again. In fact, it was in this way the ancients forced their plants. And at present, hot-water is used for hot-beds.

A. Reid wished to know how the atmospheric temperature was to be kept up in proportion to that of the soil. Mr. MEAD admitted that some fire-heat was necessary.

Mr. Park, of Brooklyn, described his treatment of fifty roses in pots, with bones broken into small pieces for manure. He found those plants thus manured to grow much more luxuriantly, and produce a more regular succession of bloom than those treated with the usual compost.

A. Reid suggested that this subject should be continued, as it was not yet fully debated, and requested the secretary to draw up a number of questions which it would be desirable to have answered, relating to the subject. The meeting adjourned to meet on the third Monday of January. The regular monthly meeting of the Society for business purposes takes place on the second Monday.

For the American Agriculturist.

BRIEF NOTES ON A HOMELY TEXT.

TAKE the proverbs out of SANCHO's mouth, and DON QUIXOTE, with all the charm of narrative and rural description thrown around his actions by CERVANTES, would scarcely be worth reading. SANCHO, DAPPLES, and the quaint sayings of the boor, characteristic of his time—none the less true—even now will always make DON QUIXOTE the delight of youthful readers. Like Aunt CHLOE and TOPSY, in Uncle Tom's Cabin, they are the minor impressive characters of the book. So proverbs, well selected and modified to circumstances, are, in every day life, the best guides for conduct in manners and business. I propose giving you one occasionally, to while away a winter evening in the hope that, even in the management of rural affairs, it may show their fitness equally as in other concerns.

"OWE NO MAN ANY THING."

That was very well for St. PAUL to say, in days when the soil was worked by serfs and plebeians, and agriculture was considered a mere call-

War, statesmanship, law, and the games, were then the chief pursuits of the more intelligent Romans, then the first and most powerful nation of the earth. True, VIRGIL had sung his Georgics; but he sang them chiefly as a poet, and not as a farmer, as the absurd maxims and modes of cultivation, and treatment of many things, abundantly attest. It is true that CICERO, and other distinguished Romans made agriculture a recreation, and the great landholders derived immense revenues from their estates, but not in the modern way. The race of CINCINNATUS were few, while the real producers and laborers were boors of the rudest description.

"Money changers," so indignantly driven by our Saviour from the temple turned by them into a "den of thieves," were probably the chief "bankers" of the day; and PAUL, who had been a lawyer—and a good one too, as his sound advice to his people testifies—was fully possessed of the truth, under a government where 'wealth is the chief element of power in the state, that "he who goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing." In our more commercial days the phrase may be modified to this one: Owe no man more than you can pay when due. Bankers, as well as many others, seem to think that a farmer has no business to run in debt for any thing, while the dealer who purchases and vends the farmer's produce, is entitled to all the credit he asks. This is a mistake; I know of no good reason why a farmer should not anticipate a part of the proceeds of his crops, or the sale of his stock, as well as a merchant his bills receivable, provided, meantime, the money is applied in the legitimate objects of his business. If he be a thrifty man, he may buy a moderate amount of land on credit, paying in instalments based on his future crops. He may borrow money at bank to purchase stock to feed for market, or in any other way to promote his business. There is hardly a farmer in the country who has accumulated large means from small, but can look back and date his prosperity to the credit he has received in obtaining money on loan, or stock, implements, and land on credit, yet all on well-based calculations of his means to pay. A moderate amount of debt is a prompt stimulus to activity, economy, and enterprise, and thousands of men who would under the no-credit system hardly have subsisted from one year to another, under the encouragement of moderately borrowed means have risen to affluence and distinction as cultivators alone. So mistaken are the opinions of many capitalists in our country of the policy of lending to farmers directly, that they will in all confidence loan their money to brokers, or rather shavers, on questionable security, to re-loan it at high usury to even small farmers among them, whose vocation, I am sorry to say, is not deemed of sufficient consequence to command confidence as first borrowers. There is probably no help for this but in the management of the humble borrower himself, who should, by the intelligent management of his affairs, show to the monied man, that no one pursuit of the country is so sure of safe returns, or so permanently secure in its investments, as agriculture. Still, once independent of the means of others, the farmer should be but a temporary debtor—holding the banker, the merchant, and the artizan, as in no wise his

superiors in the business of his life, or his position in the community. A COUNTRYMAN.

SUPPLY OF PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE following statements, which seems to be from pretty good authority, will tend very much to diminish the exaggerated expectations that have been formed in regard to the boundless supply of Peruvian Guano, as well as to lessen the hope of a future reduction in its price. We copy what follows from the *London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of Dec. 6.

We have been favored with copies of the following dispatches, forwarded to the Admiralty by the admiral commanding in the Pacific, containing most interesting information relative to the quantity of guano remaining in the Chincha Islands. It will be seen that the quantity stated to be still available is considerably under that given in the news brought by the Pacific mail just arrived. The quantity estimated from the examination made by Mr. M'Intosh, naval instructor, and forwarded by the commander-in-chief in the Pacific, is 7,600,000 tons; while the accounts brought by the mail state the present stock to be 25,000,000. Admiral Moresby, however, states, as the result of his data, in which he says he has confidence, that the islands will be exhausted of the guano that would pay freight, or would be salable in the English market, in eight or nine years.

Great credit is due to Admiral Moresby for the valuable information thus conveyed to the government. It is accompanied by neatly-executed sketches of the island, showing the position and extent of the deposits, which may, no doubt, be seen on application to the Admiralty. Subjoined are the dispatches:

Relative to the Quantity of Guano Remaining on the Chincha Islands.

Portland, at Sea, Sept. 9, 1853.

Sir,—The inclosures referring to the Chincha Islands may possibly be acceptable to Her Majesty's government, when confidence in Peruvian securities has suffered from the circumstances which have taken place at Lima. I request you will submit them for their lordships' notice. I have confidence in the data given by Mr. M'Intosh, his education and practical experience being a guarantee for correctness. From the northern or principal island more than one-third of the guano has been removed; the remainder may be divided into three portions and qualities:

First, that termed English guano, as formerly, alone selected for the English market.

Secondly, that exported by foreign ships to America and elsewhere.

Thirdly, inferior guano reserved for the coast trade.

Of the first quality there remains on the north island about 3,500,000 tons; of the second, about 1,500,000 tons; of inferior, about 500,000 tons.

I have no data on which to report the shipment of guano in 1852, but I have ascertained that within the last eight months about 300,000 tons of guano have been shipped from the north island. A loss of 12 per cent. occurs from the rude manner of its working and conveyance, daily observed in the dense clouds of pulverized guano blown seaward, and correctly ascertained by the shipping dockets at the center island. I enclose a statement of that shipped in 1850 and 1851:

A Statement of the Quantities of Guano Exported from the Chincha Islands during the years 1850-1851.

	1850.	1851.
In British ships, - - - -	169	268
Register tons, - - - -	88,822	138,197
In foreign ships, - - - -	45	36
Register tons, - - - -	13,599	12,456
Tons of guano sent to England, - - - -	102,421	150,653

France, - - - - -	1,429	
United States, - - - -	14,250	38,371
China, - - - - -	252	
Total, - - - - -	118,352	189,024
With yield at the Queen's beam, - - - - -	157,800	262,032*

There were at the Chincha Islands, on our departure, 100 vessels, capable of exporting nearly 100,000 tons of guano. The Americans far exceeded in amount of tonnage. I enclose a list showing that between the 15th of July and the 24th of September, 1853, there had been loaded, were loading, or waiting their turn to load, 65 American ships, carrying a gross amount of 61,982 tons. Other American ships were daily arriving, and they now take the superior quality.

On the center island there may be about 800,000 tons of guano of the first quality, and 700,000 tons of the second. The island is worked entirely by Chinamen; they dig and wheel daily about 1,290 tons, of which 1,100 appear in the shipping dockets. The southern and smallest island has not yet been worked; from the windward position the guano is inferior, and has no great depth.

A commission, consisting of the Peruvian Minister of the Interior, with a numerous staff, as per enclosed list, are occupied in surveying the island. A clerk belonging to the house of Gibbs & Co. was the only person that had availed himself of the permission given to accompany the commission; in fact, the notice was short for others to avail themselves of the offer. From the plans and elevations of Mr. McIntosh, from my personal examination and information, gathered from those on the islands conversant with the working, I am of opinion that, at the present average rate of exportation, the islands would be exhausted of the guano that would pay freight, or be salable in the English market, in eight or nine years.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FAIRFAX MORESBY,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Enclosure in Admiralty Letter from Rear-Admiral Moresby.

Her Majesty's ship Portland, }
at Sea, Aug. 29. }

Sir,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the result of the calculations respecting the amount of guano now remaining on the Chincha Islands.

The examination—for I cannot call it survey—taken by your order, was necessarily exceedingly rough and imperfect, both by reason of shortness of time, and the want of proper instruments, as well as a desire not to excite observation.

To avoid the possibility of underrating the quantity, I have estimated at the rate of 40 cubic feet per ton, and have allowed a considerable excess on the measurement given by the plans and sections.

In laying this result before you, I have the honor to state that, though no claim to a great accuracy is made, I have no hesitation in pledging myself that the quantity here specified is greater than that absolutely remaining on the islands. I have, &c.,

W. H. MCINTOSH, Naval Instructor.
Rear-Admiral FAIRFAX MORESBY, C. B.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

	Tons.
Quantity remaining on northern islands, - - - - -	5,500,000
Quantity on centre island, - - - - -	1,500,000
Quantity on southern island, - - - - -	1,600,000
Total, - - - - -	8,600,000

Notes of Conversation and Information Acquired by Mr. McIntosh.

The mechanical engineer, in charge of the excavation on the northern island, told me that since he came, in October, 1852, a space of 450

* Allowing one third more than the register tonnage.

feet had been cleared into the deepest cutting, which amounts to 300,000 tons. I have not been able to ascertain the exact present shipment on this island; but, judging from the number of check clerks, laborers, the plans, &c. it may probably be estimated at one-fourth more than the center island.

M. Kossuth, the superintendent of the center island, having allowed me access to his books, I have satisfactorily ascertained that his statement of shipping 1,100 tons per day is correct.

The details of the work are—150 Chinamen, at five tons per day in barrows, and four ship-shoots, at 135 tons each day. M. Kossuth further informed me that, when he commenced, in December, 1852, the rail extended 150 feet from the brow of the cliff; and that he has now obtained a distance of 850 feet, in a direct line into the deepest part of the cutting. This statement, on calculation, further proves the foregoing part, as the amount of guano from such an excavation would amount to 240,000 tons, which, in seven months, is at the rate of 1,200 tons per day.

MANAGEMENT OF CIDER APPLE-TREES.

(Concluded from page 226.)

Utility of taking off the old bark of trees, and the best way of performing that operation.

—This extremely useful practice appears to be of Norman origin. Its introduction is due to the Abbé Adrien Le Gendre, curé of Hénouville near Rouen, about the time of Louis XIII., therefore this practice must have been in use nearly two centuries. Nothing is more injurious to the trees than the old dead and craked bark on the stem and thick branches, as it affords a soil and footing for mosses and lichens. Protected by these cryptogamic plants, and hidden in the crevices of the bark, great quantities of eggs are hatched; and here also numerous larvæ wait for the return of vegetation, in order that they may mount into the top of the tree, and devour the buds, leaves, and flowers as they come out. The removal of the old bark is therefore doubly advantageous, inasmuch as the living bark is brought in contact with the air, and myriads of insects, prejudicial to trees, are destroyed. But in performing this operation, we must be careful not to take off the live bark, and lay bare the alburnum, for in that case almost as much harm as good would be done. The best time for the operation is after heavy rain, as the dead bark is detached much more easily when it is moist. When there are no scrapers for the purpose, old spades, Dutch hoes, &c., may be used, but the edge of the instrument should not be too sharp, lest it should go to the quick. As soon as the trees have been scraped, all the bark, moss, &c., should be collected and burnt; for unless that is immediately done, the larvæ will not be long in taking shelter in the ground, or in the grass round the bottom of the tree. After this, and especially if the trees have been scraped too near the quick, it is well to apply with a paint brush, or with a soft broom, a sort of wash made of fresh cow-dung, to which is added a little clay; this is diluted with urine, in which some lumps of quicklime have been slacked. The soft mud at the bottom of puddles may be used as a substitute for this preparation.

Gathering and Preserving the Fruit. The fruit should if possible be gathered in fine weather, in order that it may be dry when brought in. The time of gathering varies from the end of August to the end of November, according to the varieties and the locality. Before gathering, the fruit should have arrived at a proper degree of maturity. This may be known, especially in early varieties, by the smell, by the coloring of the seeds, and also when the weather is calm, by finding fallen fruit which is neither wormy nor in any way imperfect. The fruit is detached by shaking the branches, either by getting up in the tree or by means of a hook. Poles should be employed as little as possible, and with great care, because

they break and destroy the fruit spurs. It is advantageous to keep each sort of apple separate, in order to be able to mix them, so as to produce the best quality of cider. It is of the greatest importance to shelter the apples; for if left out of doors, the rain or melted snow carries away part of their juices, and, in consequence, cider of only middling quality can be obtained. We know that in years of abundance there are, in many instances, insufficiency of buildings to shelter the whole of the fruit; but it is neither difficult nor expensive to erect temporary sheds by means of straw mats, from two to two and a half inches thick, and made of long straw squeezed between two pieces of wood, which are fastened with osier or wire. Two of these mats leaning against each other like a roof form a sufficient protection against rain. Apples should be protected from frost, for it deteriorates them as much as rain does. This is so much the easier, as at the time of the hard frosts nearly all the apples are crushed, except those that are not ripe, and we can therefore put them in the regular buildings. If these buildings are accessible to frost, the best way to preserve the fruit is to cover it with straw and damp cloths, as previously recommended. The manufacture of cider requires more attention and cleanliness than it generally receives. Not only should all the instruments and vessels used in crushing be clean and free from smell, but the straw also on which the pomace is laid should be fresh, clean, and, above all, free from mildew. It is said that the English in Herefordshire, Somersetshire, and other counties give and preserve an agreeable taste to the cider by mixing large turnips with it. We may with propriety mix bitter and sweet apples; and provided the former are not present in too great proportion the cider is sometimes improved by the mixture; but when we wish to obtain cider that will keep long, we should reject the sour apples, as the liquor they produce is very pale, and soon turns acid.

SMITHFIELD SHOW OF FAT CATTLE.

THIS great annual show of fat cattle came off in the second week of December, and was larger and more numerously attended than ever. The following general remarks upon the animals present are from the *Mark Lane Express*. It will be seen that the Devons are coming on famously:

Prior to entering into any detail in reference to the show, we may briefly review the different breeds as they have come under our immediate observation. In the first place we may observe, that for many years past there has been a spirited contest between the Devon, Hereford, and Short-horned breeders—in other words, each party has used great efforts to increase the numerical strength and weight of the respective breeds. These efforts have been so completely crowned with success on this occasion, that it is somewhat difficult for us to determine to whom the palm of the greatest amount of merit belongs. However, we may intimate that the Devon class—to which our attention was in the first instance directed—exhibited several points of excellence worthy the serious attention of graziers and breeders in all parts of the country; indeed, we may remark that, collectively, this was one of the most remarkable portions of the exhibition. Let the reader conceive for a moment that there were collected, almost in one spot, 1,300 to 1,400 Devons, chiefly from the westward, all nearly of the same weight and color—that each animal was worth, on the average, fully £30—and it will at once be perceived that the show was indeed well worthy of a close inspection. With the remark that the Devons were decidedly superior to those brought forward in 1852, we shall now pass to the consideration of the Herefords. This noble breed, which was contributed largely from different localities, kept up its long-established character surprisingly. In the Baker-street exhibition last week this particular breed showed a slight falling off, but to-day it exceeded all former

markets to an important extent. Not a few of the Herefords shown were estimated to weigh from 200 to 230 stones—a weight that would have done credit to the show yard. Thus far, therefore, to-day's supply of Devons and Herefords has proved superior to some past years, and agreeably added to the good things for Christmas consumption in this great metropolis. We now come to the Short-horns. The great attention shown to this description of stock for many years past, has materially assisted in bringing it into great repute; indeed, we may venture to observe that there are larger numbers now fed in this country than of any other separate breed. Formerly, the Short-horns were chiefly bred in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire; but now they have greatly extended themselves into other parts of England, but more particularly into Norfolk, where, apparently, they have displaced the once celebrated Home-breds from, possibly, their comparative hardiness and aptitude to fatten. Amongst the stock to which we have here particularly alluded were some of the heaviest weights we almost ever remember to have witnessed in an open market. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, and other quarters showed specimens of the breed which excited the admiration and wonder of the visitors, however practical might have been their judgment and experience. With these general remarks we have now to place the Short-horns first as respects weight. In the second class we assign the Devons, for weight, number, and quality; whilst the Herefords must be placed in the third class for number, though they were quite equal in quality to many of the Scots. Be it understood that we have here drawn no invidious comparison, that we have not endeavored to detract from the merits of any breed, and that our sole object has been to state particulars, which may be found essentially useful in following years. In addition to the breeds above mentioned, there was an average supply of Pembroke shire runts, Sussex oxen, Irish beasts, &c., which attracted great attention.

It seems that a Short-horn proved to be the "best beast of any breed" of the show; and thus speaks the *Express* regarding him:

The Short-horn cattle of this year carried away the chief prize in the gold medal as the *best beast of any breed* most justly, thus rescuing that celebrated breed from the very general imputation of having retrograded for some years past. The county of Wilts is not a breeding district, and much less for Short-horns; yet Mr. STRATTON has been very successful for a long time. The prize ox of this show was not fashionable in the color, being a vulgar red, with sparing streaks and spots of white. The symmetry however was most exact; broad and level back, round shoulders, and well obliques, short neck, small head, and tapering muzzle. The posterior width of twist and buttock supported the Short-horn character, though not particularly so; the short tail was a slight derogation. The flank was comparatively lean, and the side paunch too projecting. The bareness of the point and face of the shoulder remained, as is usual in the Short-horned cattle. The chine was very full and deep, and the opening of the short ribs was well fleshed over. The short opening between the ribs and hook-bone, and a full, level covering of flesh which hides the small vacant space, is an essential property in a fattened carcass of cattle. The animal is prepared for the special purpose of producing beef; and it must be placed on every part of the body that will receive it. The case is wholly different with horses, which are intended for exertion; a very considerable latitude may be allowed in that respect, in order to procure a lengthened action of movement.

The animal girthed eight feet eight inches, and measured in length five feet four inches; thus showing very moderate dimensions in both sections. Not the size or lumpy fatness was to be admired, and was not found; but the very

even fleshiness of the carcass was worthy of every praise that was obtained, and reflects great credit on the breeder and feeder—in this case, as always should be, united in one person. Much more refined Short-horns are found than Mr. STRATTON's; finer and more glossy in the skin, and more fashionable and attractive in the color; but for general purposes no equal competitor has yet appeared.

This animal gained the first prize of £25, and silver medal to the breeder, with the gold medal as before mentioned (in the class above three years old.)

When plenty of food is to be obtained, the Short-horns seem destined to carry every thing before them in England, and we doubt not it will ultimately be the same in this and other countries.

ON KEEPING POULTRY IN TOWNS.

GREAT as is the interest at present taken in poultry, yet in a practical point of view the pursuit is carried out on an apparently erroneous system. Utility is not sufficiently considered, and a fancy or ornamental light is the only one thought of. With us farmers, utility is the sole end and aim of our endeavors, and it might lead to improvement if the same means by which our sheep and bullocks have benefited, were practised on poultry, instead of confining our views to the color of a feather, or the nature of a cock's comb.

We should, as in our other systems of breeding, consider, what can we obtain from poultry, what do we want to obtain, and what is the best and cheapest manner of attaining our end. To the first question, eggs, flesh, and feathers, will be the answer. The answer to the next question will depend upon circumstances, and, in a town, to the person who keeps about half a dozen head of poultry, eggs are all in all; therefore, only those breeds should be chosen able to bear confinement without injury, and possessing a great propensity to lay, with but little to sit, the size, shape, and flavor of the fowl being here of minor consideration. In the country, eggs, though still of consequence, must not solely engross our endeavors; we must strive to obtain a breed of fowls easily fattened, of good size, delicate in flavor, and laying flesh upon those parts that are of greatest value. We understand this rule in sheep and oxen, but poultry fanciers do not study to obtain plump breasts, large wings, and white legs, but are attracted by the yellow-legged Cochins so deficient in the first two points.

For towns then, where the sitting of hens is a nuisance to the owner, the Poland breed, which is less inclined to sit than any other kind, or the small Dutch everlasting layers, which produce a very great number of eggs, but seldom sit, are good kinds; but perhaps the Shanghai or Cochin China breed would be the best of all, as being a sort that will bear confinement well, of a tame, gentle disposition, and very great layers; but as being a large fowl, a great layer, and not so apt at foraging for itself as other kinds it of course requires more food than smaller varieties.

Could a breed of fowls be discovered with the inclination for sitting totally extinct, however unnatural this may seem, it would be a desideratum for metropolitan owners, and the breed be easily kept up by employing other kinds to hatch their eggs.

Pullets commence laying before hens, as they do not moult the first year, and the townsman might find it profitable to procure chickens that have been hatched in March or April, which will, if kept in good condition, and fed on barley or buckwheat, with the addition of a little hempseed, begin to lay at or before Christmas, at which time eggs are at the dearest, being hardly ever less than 2d. an egg in London and those of an uncertain age.

The following statement, copied from a most respectable source, the correctness of which may

be depended on, shows what a townsman might obtain by a judicious choice of breed, and by proper feeding and management. Only five fowls including the cock were kept, of the everlasting breed. They were fed twice a day, having barley in the morning and wet food at night, such as sharps, bran, and pollard, mixed up with boiling water, and given to them cold. They were likewise occasionally supplied with pulverized oyster shells, and sometimes a small portion of fine gravel, given in their food. The expense of keeping, with the produce of eggs, together with the net profit for two separate years, was as follows:

	1830.	£.	s.	d.
Four bushels of barley.....		0	16	6
Two ditto of sharps.....		0	5	1
Half ditto of bran.....		0	0	5½
Half ditto of pollard.....		0	0	7
		1	2	7½
Number of eggs 716, allowing one penny for each egg.....		2	19	2
Leaves a profit of.....		1	16	6½
	1831.	£.	s.	d.
Two and a half bushels of barley.....		0	11	0
Nine and a half gallons of sharps.....		0	3	6½
Seven ditto of pollard.....		0	0	9
Four ditto of bran.....		0	0	6
		0	15	9½
Number of eggs 594, allowing one penny for each egg.....		2	9	6
Leaving a profit of.....		1	13	8½

Thus a small animal of no greater value than half-a-crown may be made to return 7s. net profit yearly, without having recourse to fictitious value or exorbitant prices.

But as fowls and their results are no doubt in some degree a nuisance, offensive to the organs of sight, smell, and hearing, and to feeling also if you catch any of their fleas; as they require constant attention, and to be carefully kept out of gardens, it would never be worth a townsman's while to keep such a small number as five, which he would find as troublesome as twice the number, and were they ever so good layers be insufficient to supply him constantly with eggs. Ten hens should be the least number kept, which would afford a plentiful supply of eggs for domestic use; and as for ducks, geese, turkeys, and tame rabbits, the townsman's best plan would be to leave them to be supplied better and cheaper from the country.

The things necessary to be had or done by a townsman, keeping fowls are—a small graveled yard at the back of his house for exercise—a lean to building kept warm by being connected with the flues from the kitchen fire, to cause the fowls to lay during winter—a constant supply of water—coal ashes thrown in a heap for the fowls to bask in and free themselves from vermin, and lime rubbish or the broken shells thrown out to supply materials for the shells of the eggs.

A small garden and poultry keeping will assist each other, taking care to keep the hens out of the cultivated ground. The fowls will supply manure, and worms can be picked from the garden for them, for fowls are not wholly vegetable feeders, and unless they obtain a supply of animal food will not be healthy; and if the garden contains a hothouse, the poultry house might be placed at the back to obtain the benefit of the warmth.—*W. in Farmer's Herald.*

SHEEP DESTROYED BY DOGS.—We are informed that on Saturday morning last, 12 valuable sheep were killed, and from 20 to 25 more badly mutilated, by dogs, on the farm of Mr. Thomas L. Davis, of this town. Three dogs were seen in hot pursuit of the sheep, but the vicious curs all escaped.—*Poughkeepsie American.*

The last dog story is from Fayetteville, Arkansas, where a farmer's dog has been detected in going to the hog-pen at night, and biting one of the hogs till he gets up, when "Archy" lies down in the warm place, and goes to sleep.

GREAT TOWNS are but a large sort of prison to the soul, like cages to birds or pounds to beasts.

Miscellaneous.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;

Do you delve upon the soil?
Make your mark;

In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
With a firm and honest hand
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
Make your mark;

Work by night or work by day,
Make your mark;

Struggle manfully and well,
Let no obstacles oppose,
None right shielded ever fell
By the weapons of his foes—
Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son,
Make your mark;

Good by poor men can be done—
Make your mark.

Peasant's garbs may warm the cold;
Peasant's words may calm a fear;
Better far than hoarding gold
Is the drying of a tear.
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade,
Make your mark.

Marks of some kind must be made,
Make your mark—

Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;

Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth—
Make your mark.

Masonic Magazine.

CAR ETIQUETTE.

SOMEBODY—not one of the drawing-room *dilettanti*, but one who has taken lessons in HEART-POLITENESS—must write the Railroad Chesterfield, or the Wayfarer's Book of Etiquette. It is curious to see how the "gentleman" and the "lady," as well as the "hog," or the "bear," stick out in the little indications which people manifest in traveling, more than under any other circumstances.

The following paragraph, taken from an exchange, illustrates the great necessity of such an oracle for the migratory multitude:

PRETTY AND GRACEFUL.—It is now-a-days a very common affair to see two ladies (?) enter a railroad car half an hour before the time for the leaving of the train, throw the back of one seat over so as to sit vis-a-vis, lumber the spare room with shawls, bundles and band-boxes—and then, when the cars begin to be filled up, take every precaution to prevent any one from occupying either of what should be vacant seats, and in many instances compelling passengers to stand, when a spirit of accommodation would allow them a comfortable position. Such persons should be informed by the conductor, that when they buy a ticket, the purchase of the car is not included.

None of us but have had similar scenes come under our notice. We are reminded at this moment, of a singular movement on the part of an individual in the Central Railroad cars, which came under our observations a few weeks ago—a movement which combined in a striking degree, at once the judicial and the executive in the person of a single self-appointed righter of human wrongs.

Two ladies, fashionably dressed and appa-

rently intelligent, but of the species indicated above, had taken their seats in the cars, facing each other, and eking out to the greatest possible extent what they called their "baggage," (though the live stock of the party were far worthier that name,) with shawls, reticules and little "fixings," so as to effectually exclude all comers from the two vacant seats. The cars soon became uncomfortably crowded, several were standing, and many were the ineffectual applications made for the unoccupied places referred to, but all to no purpose. When, at last, an elderly gentleman and his wife, coming in, and meekly requesting a place, the young lady, who sat with her brazen face towards the passengers, consented to allow the lady of the new comers to sit opposite her, but no mortal would she permit to occupy the seat by her side. Consequently the husband was compelled to find an asylum in some remote part of the car. The indignation and contempt of all the passengers had, by this time, attained to about the murmuring pitch, but things went on in this way a few stations further, when a stalwart, hoosier-looking chap, who sat directly opposite the elderly lady, on the other side of the aisle, seeming to have been visited by a sudden inspiration, rose, marched up to the self-complacent young pre-emptioner, and said in a tone that would have made a nor'-wester nervous:

"Hello! sa-ay—look o'here! I bin thinking we can make a better 'rangement than this. I should like to hev that old gen'lman and his wife sit together, I should. They'd ride a heap more comfortable. Now spos'n you and this other gal turn over this seat and sit together, and I'll fetch the old gen'lman and sit him down along side of this woman."

With a superciliousness that was "beautiful to see," her ladyship replied:

"No, I thank you, sir. I want this seat for my baggage, and I shall not give it up to any body," and up goes her nose into an angle of 45 degrees.

"Wa-all now," persisted Hoosierous, "that don't seem reasonable, that you should litter up a hull seat with them little traps, when places is so scarce. Hang 'em up onto a nail; stick 'em under ye; set onto 'em; there's lots o'ways to fix it."

Snap went the eyes again, and up cocked the little nose, as she retorted—

"I shall do no such thing sir; and moreover, I'll be obliged to you, if you'll just mind your own business."

"Well, now, you see, I've set my heart unto fixing this, and it dont seem 's tho' I could think o' being disappointed. And I've about made up my mind, that unless you fix it so, I shall be obliged to give up my seat to the old gen'lman, so 's to bring him as nigh as possible to his wife, and I shall hev to come and set along o' you. I dunno but you'd like the 'rangement; I'm considered some, among the girls where I live."

A look of determination began now to gleam from the corrugated face of the countryman, and the young lady, with mingled alarm and indignation, hastened to reply—

"You'd better take care what you do, sir; I'm not to be insulted with impunity."

"Oh, I'm responsible," was his only answer, as he led the old gentleman to his own seat, and immediately commenced crowding into a place by the side of the young lady. This movement she resisted, when, encircling her waist with his brawny arm, he lifted her up, as though she were a child, planted her down firmly at the further end of the seat, and settled himself comfortably into his place.

"There," said he, "that's the dandy. Now let's hev a little turn o'talk. You'd find me one o' the pleasantest fellows you ever did see, in private conversation."

The reader may well suppose there were screams and struggles, and eyes that flashed through tears, and threats of vengeance by the quantity, while the passengers on every side staggered by the Cromwellian boldness of this *coup d'etat*, and more than doubtful of its pro-

priety, but rejoicing, in spite of their misgivings, over the sudden retribution that had befallen the common enemy, were vainly striving to conceal their merriment.

"You brute! you villain! I never was so insulted in my life! It's outrageous for the passengers to permit it! Conductah! conductah! waugh—ow! Where's the conductah? We'll see if ladies are to be insulted in the cars with impunity!"

"Fetch on your conductor!" says the imperturbable squatter, "I'd like to have him tell us what a lady in a car is!"

Out bounded the lady in a rage. "I'd rather jump off the track than sit with such a beast."

Immediately the Hoosier rose, turned over the revolving back, removed the lady's "things" carefully to the seat on which her companion, mute and terrified, was sitting, placed the passive old gentleman and his wife, (who obeyed him with an amusing reliance upon his superior ability,) into the vacant places, and returned quietly to his own seat, with the *exegi monumentum* air of a man who has "served his generation."

The ejected lady soon returned to the side of her companion, and in a crest-fallen and unobtrusive mood, retained her place to the close of the journey.

Our story is done. We hardly think we should have attempted it, had we anticipated it would prove so long a one. We'll not spin it out any further with philosophizing, but let every reader make his own "improvements." We don't believe the all-pervading young lady on the cars, at any rate, is in any doubt about its MORAL.—*Syracuse Chronicle*.

AN INTENSE NATIVE AMERICAN.—The most decided case of nativeism we have recently known is that of a person in this city, who was asked to attend the Pilgrim Ball, at Plymouth, on the 22d inst. He replied that "he was not going forty miles to attend a celebration in honor of the arrival of a parcel of foreigners."—*Transcript*.

OVER-PAID.—An Irishman, who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving a sixpence from the person, as a reward for his services, looked first at the sixpence and then at him, and at last exclaimed, "Well! I'm over-paid for the job."

TAKING IT EASY.—A traveller in England, observing a peasant at work, and seeing he was taking it remarkably easy, said to him:

"My dear friend, you don't appear to sweat any."

"Why no, master; six shillings a week ain't sweating wages."

WHERE TO CUT IT.—A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by waggish friends, who however gave him no knife.

This is a funny cheese, Uncle Joe, but where shall I cut it?"

"Oh!" said the grinning friend, "cut it where you like."

"Very well," said the Yankee, coolly putting it under his arm, "I'll cut it at home."

FATHERLESS.—As Father Morris was walking through a parish famous for its profanity, he was stopped by a whole flock of the youthful reprobates of the place. "Father Morris! Father Morris! the devil's dead!" "Is he?" said the old man, benignly laying his hand on the head of the nearest urchin; "You poor fatherless children!"

ON HORSEBACK.—A gentleman riding on horseback through the town of —, one day, met an awkward fellow leading a hog, whom he accosted in the following manner: "How odd it looks to see one hog lead another!" "Yes," replied the chap, "but not so odd as it does to see a hog ride on horseback!"

THE CHILD IS DEAD!

It is hard to believe it; that we shall no more hear the glad voice, nor meet the merry laugh that burst so often from its glad heart.

Child as it was, it was a pleasant child, and to the partial parent there are traits of loveliness that no other eye may see. It was a wise ordering of Providence that we should love our own children as no one else loves them, and as we love the children of none besides. And ours was a lovely child.

But the child is dead. You may put away its playthings. Put them where they will be safe. I would not like to have them broken or lost; and you need not lend them to other children when they come to see us. It would pain me to see them in other hands, much as I love to see children happy with their toys.

Its clothes you may lay aside; I shall often look them over, and each of the colors that he wore will remind me of him as he looked when he was here. I shall weep often when I think of him; but there is a luxury in thinking of the one that is gone, which I would not part with for the world. I think of my child now, a child always, though an angel among angels.

The child is dead. The eye has lost its lustre. The hand is still and cold. Its little heart is not beating now. How pale it looks! Yet the very form is dear to me. Every lock of its hair, every feature of the face is a treasure that I shall prize the more, as the months of my sorrow come and go.

Lay the little one in his coffin. He was never in so cold and hard a bed, but he will feel it not. He would not know it, if he had been laid in his cradle, or in his mother's arms. Throw a flower or two by his side; like them he withered.

Carry him out to the grave. Gently. It is a hard road this to the grave. Every jar seems to disturb the infant sleeper. Here we are, at the brink of the sepulchre. Oh how damp, and dark, and cold! But the dead do not feel it. There is no pain, no fear, no weeping there. Sleep on and take your rest!

Fill it up! Ashes to ashes, dust to dust! Every clod seems to fall on my heart. Every smothered sound from the grave is saying—Gone, gone, gone! It is full now. Lay the turf gently over the dear child. Plant a myrtle among the sods, and let the little one sleep among the trees and flowers. Our child is not there. His dust, precious dust, indeed, is there, but our child is in heaven. He is not there; he is risen.

I shall think of the form that is mouldering here among the dead; and it will be a mournful comfort to come at times, and think of the child that was once the light of our house, and the idol—ah! that I must own the secret of this sorrow—the idol of my heart.

And it is beyond the language to express the joy, in the midst of tears. I feel that my sin, in making an idol of the child, has not made that infant less dear to Jesus. Nay, there is even something that tells me the Saviour called the darling from me, that I might love the Saviour more when I had one child less to love. He knoweth our frame; he knows the way to win and bind us. Dear Saviour, as thou hast my lamb, give me too a place in thy bosom. Set me as a seal on thy heart. And now let us go back into the house. It is strangely changed. It is silent and cheerless, gloomy even. When did I enter this door without the greeting of those lips and eyes, that I shall greet no more? Can the absence of one produce so great a change so soon? When one of the children was away on a visit, we did not feel the absence as we do now. That was for a time; this is forever. He will not return. Hark! I thought for a moment it was the child, but it was only my heart's yearning for the lost. He will not come again.—*Author Unknown.*

PREACHING is of much avail, but practice is more potent. A godly life is the strongest argument that you can offer to a skeptic.

DIMENSIONS OF HEAVEN.—The following calculations, based on a text of Revelations, is contributed to the *Charlottesville* (N. Y.) *Jeffersonian*:

A Description of Heaven.—Revelations, xxi. 16. "And he measured the city with a reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth, and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs—7,920,000 feet—which being cubed, is 842,088,000,000,000,000 cubical feet; the half of which we will reserve for the Throne of God and the Court of Heaven, half of the balance for streets, and the remainder by 3,096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square and 16 high, will be 20,844,750,000,000.

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000 inhabitants, and a generation will last thirty-three and a third years, 2,700,000,000,000 persons. Then suppose there are 11,240 such worlds, equal to this number of inhabitants and duration of years, then there would be a room 16 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 16 feet high for each person, and yet there would be room.

RESPECT DUE TO WIVES.—Do not jest with your wife upon a subject on which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember she treasures every word you utter. Do not speak of virtue in another man's wife, to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach her with personal defects; for, if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat her with inattention in company; it touches her pride, and she will not respect you more, or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third party; the sense of your disregard for her feelings, will prevent her from acknowledging her faults. Do not entertain your wife by praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your house, and remarkable for sociality elsewhere.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

SINGLE WOMEN.

MANY are the jibes and sneers thrown out against single women, after they have passed a "certain age." These too often result from thoughtlessness, or an attempt to be witty at another's expense. In the following article, the ever-benevolent and kind-hearted HORACE MANN, pays a just and beautiful tribute to the value of the maiden sister or aunt.

Not being mothers on their own account, they have leisure to be mothers for every body else. What a blessing in the circle of the families to which she belongs, is an unmarried sister! She watches by the aged father or mother with a vestal's fidelity, while her sisters and brothers abandon the old homestead for Cupid, or cupid-ity. Who so ready as she to solace the bereavement of a friend, all of whose earthly hopes have been swallowed up in the grave? To the widowed brother, her sympathetic voice and spontaneity of kindness, seem almost like a return from the tomb of the idol he had laid there; and to the bereaved sister, whose stay and support have been stricken down, she becomes, as it were, the strength of another manhood. Next to the mother herself, she is the last to cease her expostulations with a wayward daughter, or her efforts to reclaim an unfilial son. To children bereft of parents, she becomes both father and mother, and trains unconscious orphanage in the way it should go. How Protean her capabilities of usefulness, transforming herself by turns into friend, nurse, physician, or spiritual guide—into the grave companion of the old, or the frolicsome playmate of the young, as ever-varying occasion may demand! Who does not know that when any child of all her kindred is deaf, or blind, or halt, or whom a step-dame Nature has maltreated in any other way, a never-failing resource is

found in the "universal Aunt;" as though she kept a full assortment of eyes, and ears, and faculties for all kinds of impotent folk! Then, for the children's dresses, does she not always know the latest style? for their learning has she not seen the sagest books, and for their health, has she not the newest cure-alls all by heart? And oh! for the romping and roistering groups of the nursery, does she not carry all the toy-shops of France and China in her pockets? Who, of all the household, can help paying homage to such a divinity, even though it sometimes does seem as though she would kill us with kindness?

Outside, and beyond the family relation, this personage often becomes a kind of public character, though without the envy or the odium which attaches to the notoriety of public men. As a teacher of schools, how she shames the wisdom of the lawgiver and the retributions of the judge, by saving where they sacrifice, and redeeming where they destroy! To hospitals for disease and suffering, to prisons for penal retribution, to receptacles for reformation from deepest debasement and guilt, how divinely does she come, her head encircled with a halo of heavenly light, her feet sweetening the earth on which she treads, and the celestial radiance of her benignity making vice begin its work of repentance through very envy of the beauty of virtue! The two Misses Fellows, of Boston, within the last ten years have found homes for more than a thousand destitute orphan children, carrying on this warfare against ignorance and perdition, as the apostle said, *at their own charges*. What mothers, unless it be such as the mother of Washington, deserve so much as they the admiration and homage of mankind?

For the American Agriculturist.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

THIS is made by baking a batter pudding in a dripping-pan, under a piece of roasting beef, and is much liked by most persons who have tried it.

The beef is first partly baked, and is then supported about two or three inches above the bottom of the dripping-pan, by placing it upon little iron tripods, or upon iron cross rods. These tripods can easily be made by a blacksmith, or little three-sided wooden horses may be made, four 12-penny nails being deprived of their heads and driven into one side of the wood for legs, and the meat placed upon the upper sharp edges of two or three of these, set in different parts of the dripping-pan.

For the pudding, use the following proportions. Four eggs—well beaten—a full pint of milk, a little salt, and add flour enough to make a moderately thick but running batter. There should be enough of this to cover the bottom of the dripping-pan one-half to two-thirds of an inch deep.

Before making the batter, let the meat be partly baked over the pan with a little water kept under it. Then skim off the fat from the gravy, pour in the batter, and bake about three-fourths of an hour.

When done, remove the meat to the center of a large platter, lift out the legs of the tripods carefully from the pudding so as not to break it; cut it in small squares and place them around the edges of the platter with the brown side up.

The pudding thus baked has absorbed the juices flowing from the meat, and will be found very rich and delicious.

WISE men mingle mirth with their cares, as a help to forget or overcome them; but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind, is to cure melancholy by madness.

American Agriculturist.

New-York Wednesday, January 4, 1854.

THE NEW YEAR.

No exercise of the mind is productive of so beneficial results, as a habit of reflection, a calling up in review, our past actions, words, thoughts, motives, and resolves. This can best be done at seasons of rest when all is quiet around us, when the mind undiverted by any external exciting scenes, can sink back into itself, and read the record marks upon the tablets of memory. The evening hour is well adapted for this. The transactions and thoughts of the day are then freshly written down and can easily be recalled. To examine the result of a day's effort, to study its errings, its failures and successes, is to prepare better plans and attain better results on another day. This is to the character, what pruning is to the tree; the dead, useless limbs are cut off, the hurtful excrescences are removed, and the crooked branches are trained to better growth. A wise writer has said that,

"A soul without reflection,
Like a pile without inhabitant, to ruin runs."

But while these daily seasons of reflection are useful, nay, necessary, there are other times when we should extend our thoughts over a wider field, and take in at one view the whole range of our past lives, and sum up the great leading principles by which we are guided, and the results which have been produced and are likely to be produced in the future. The recurrence of a New Year is one of the appropriate seasons for such an exercise.

Reader, we have already entered upon the labors of the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-four. Some of us have seen the thirtieth, some the fortieth, and some the fiftieth return of the annual round of the seasons. Many of us have more than half completed all the work we can ever expect to accomplish. What have we already done that has been worth doing? What have we lived for, and what are we now living for? Are the great leading motives that govern our actions so pure and elevated, that we give them our own approval, and are we willing that they should guide us in the future? Have we higher aims than our animals, who instinctively seek only to secure food and shelter and the propagation of their species?

Each act, however small, each little word uttered, is a constituent drop in the great sea of human life. Are they, like the rain-drops from the clouds, pure and refreshing, or are they like the impure streams from a muddy fount?

It is a trite remark, that "he is a benefactor to his race who causes two spires of grass to spring up, where only one grew before." Are we seeking to accomplish this literally or figuratively? Have we done all we could, and are we now doing all we can to add to the comforts and conveniences of our fellow men; or are we only laboring to appropriate to our own selfish purposes, as much of the products of other's labor as it is in our power to do?

What is to be said of us when we quit this stage of action? Will the world be any better because we have had an existence? Will it be worse? Have we kept our shoulders to the car

of human progress, or have we lain sluggishly, as blocks before its wheels?

This is a fit season to carefully examine ourselves, to study our past errors, that they may be avoided in the future; to examine our motives and adopt higher ones, when they are unworthy of us; to learn where we most readily yield to temptation, and to place there a double guard; to sum up the work planned out for life, and see how small a part is yet accomplished; to make new resolves for the future; to lay out definite, fixed plans of action, and set ourselves systematically and vigorously about the work before us. If we now take this course, the New Year upon which we have entered will pass on usefully, and be a Happy one.

REMEMBER THAT FRIEND AT A DISTANCE.

MAKE him fifty-two presents in the form of a weekly periodical, and each week he will be reminded of you as he receives his paper. You can do this by sending his name to this office with the same amount as you have paid for your own paper. If you are the member of a club, you can add other names to the club, and the paper will be sent to any office you may direct upon the same terms.

ORDER SPECIMEN COPIES.

ANY person who may wish to send a specimen paper to a friend, can do so without losing his own paper, by forwarding the name to us, and we will send any one number indicated without expense. We wish every farmer in the country to see a copy of our paper, and will be obliged to those who will send us in lists of names of those to whom we can forward specimen copies.

SWEET POTATO VINES.

We have seen it stated that the vines of the Sweet Potato may be preserved during winter, and used in the spring for propagating the new crop. Have any of our readers tried this process, and found it practicable and valuable? If so, will they please communicate their experience in the matter. We should like to learn definitely, first, whether this method is generally successful, and second, whether it is better than the usual method of planting the tubers. We have our suspicions that the "item" recommending this method, which is extensively "going the rounds," and is endorsed by, several respectable papers, was first started to "fill out a column."

SULPHUR FOR PIGS.—An exchange recommends sulphur for swine, when they are troubled with the kidney worm, or when they are mangy or lousy. The sulphur to be given in doses of a table-spoonful a day mixed with their food and continued for a week. We cannot endorse this remedy, but it may be good, and can do little harm, we think.

The *Scientific American* gives the following

RECIPE FOR OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—Make a barrel of whitewash in the ordinary manner, and while hot dissolve ten pounds of salt and ten pounds of sugar, or an equivalent quantity of molasses, and stir it with your whitewash—some add also an equal quantity of glue. This can be colored by ochre, umber, &c., to any desirable tint; it is better if applied hot.

We do not see any good reason for adding the sugar, molasses, or glue to an "out-door whitewash." It strikes us that the addition of these substances would render the coating more soluble in rain, to which it is necessarily subjected. For an in-door wash, they would doubtless be an improvement when the walls are not too much exposed to washing, or wet and dampness from other causes. A mixture of glue and molasses, in proper proportions, will act as a cement to fix the lime-wash. We think, however, that glue alone is better. A quarter of a pound dissolved, and added to a bucket of whitewash will materially add to the firmness of the coating, and prevent it from rubbing off, when dry. When a pure white is desired, the glue should be as clear and free from color as possible.

When salt is mixed with whitewash, which is exposed to cattle, they are quite apt to lick it off.

The following remedy is extensively copied by our exchanges. Will some one of our medical friends give us an opinion as to its merits. It is as much our province, to combat error, and to question doubtful statements, as it is to spread new truths. We give this recipe as we find it, but caution our readers to avoid using it for real or supposed bone-felons, till it receives further endorsement.

CURE FOR BONE-FELON.—A correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper*, says, that a thimble-full of *soft soap* and *quick silver*, mixed and bound tightly over the felon, will draw it to a head in the course of ten or twelve hours. The curative can then be removed, and by the application of the usual poultices, the sore will soon be healed. This remedy is said to be a very severe one, but altogether preferable to the disease.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—We would direct attention to the announcements in our advertising columns, of the educational facilities afforded at the Agricultural Schools of Yale College, Albany University, and of Amherst College. These schools, though connected with colleges, and enjoying the advantages of libraries, cabinets, laboratories, &c., are separate and distinct from the usual collegiate course of study, being more especially designed for giving information on the subject of scientific and practical agriculture. We are glad to see such schools multiplying, and we believe the day is not distant when farmers will deem it quite as important to give a professional education to such of their sons as are designed for farmers, as to those who are destined to engage in other pursuits or professions.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The present number of this popular monthly journal is the commencement of its fifteenth volume. DANIEL LEE, its editor, announces that hereafter he will devote his time chiefly to conducting its agricultural pages. In the present number he gives a brief review of the past, and states that the *Genesee Farmer* has been the progenitor or rather the stepping-stone to such later papers as the *Albany Cultivator*, *Ohio Cultivator*, *Rural New-Yorker*, and *Horticulturist*. With such an offspring the *Farmer* may certainly be allowed in a little self-complaisant boasting. We well remember when the *American Agriculturist*, the *Genesee Farmer*, the *American Farmer*, and two or three others were the only agricultural papers

in the country. Now their names are legion. But there is room and work enough for all. Let each aim at preëminence, by making its pages the most valuable and *reliable* source of information.

NONE of the January magazines have yet reached us, except the NATIONAL. This is full of good things, and we can direct our readers to no better way of investing two dollars in magazine reading, than to subscribe for this deservedly popular periodical. Carleton & Phillips, 200 Mulberry street.

REVIEW.

A HOME FOR ALL; OR THE GRAVEL-WALL AND OCTAGON MODE OF BUILDING; New, Cheap, Convenient, Superior, and adapted to Rich and Poor. By O. S. FOWLER, FOWLER & WELLS. New York. 1854.

LIKE an earnest and energetic man, tinctured somewhat with enthusiasm, after adopting a practical idea, Mr. FOWLER has set to work to carry it out; and having done so successfully, is so well pleased with the result, that for the good of mankind he has written a book about it. This is just what we like; and instead of placing their lights under a bushel, we heartily wish that others would give their knowledge to the world, instead of keeping mum, and grumbling at all the world beside. We have said that Mr. FOWLER has adopted an idea. We should have said, rather, that he has advanced two ideas, neither of them original with himself; for we have met them both, years ago. The first is the somewhat ancient mode of *pisé* walls in building—the other, the octagon form. We have looked over the book with some care, and the concluding paragraph so well explains the objects of the author, and is, withal, so frank in its avowals, that we give it entire:

Finally, readers, the great outline ideas of this work—"the gravel-wall and octagon form"—we leave at the door of your common-sense, to be adopted or rejected, and modified or improved, as each reader pleases. That its details are complete is not claimed. That it is susceptible of important improvements is admitted—and this is one of its beauties, that it admits of so much diversity in its internal arrangements of rooms, thus suiting itself to the tastes and wants of all. That it is in part suggestive, or throws out general facts and suggestions, not worked out perfectly into detailed specifications, like a loaf of bread put upon the table, requiring to be cut up into slices, but the *bread*—the main thing—there for all, is also admitted. But that no reader who intends to build can read this work with a scrutinizing mind, without gleaning therefrom a great variety of most valuable hints, plans, suggestions, and ideas, capable of being applied so as very greatly to improve his prospective house, even if he adopts neither the gravel-wall nor octagon form, so as thereby to enhance his home comforts for the balance of his life, and that it will enable him to save himself scores, and even hundreds, of dollars in building a house, is maintained by the author, and submitted to the sound sense and practical experience of the builder. And if criticised, let it be with generosity; for it has been written, not to make money for the author, but to save it to the builder, even while adding to his home joys.

These thoughts could not have been expressed in a better spirit, or in a manner better calculated, even if intended, in case the whole book were an absurdity, to disarm harsh criticism upon its contents, and meeting our author in his own spirit, we shall as frankly give our views of his work, as he himself has submitted

his ideas and labors to the public. That rural architecture in America, in its mode and effect, is to be rapidly reformed and improved, is evident. The frequent publications on this subject of late, show that the public mind is awake, as evinced in the demand for them. Mr. FOWLER has given the best possible evidence of his own confidence in the plans he proposes, by erecting a spacious house and out-buildings for his own occupation, at Fishkill, near the Hudson River. He has told us, in graphic, intelligible words, the whole story, from the bottom of the cellar walls to the look-out upon the top. Every room, closet, pantry, scuttle-hole, and cupboard, are named, planned, and described. The cost of every thing is detailed, and the arguments pro and con. are given for the excellence and superiority of what he has done. It would take too long to describe, and too much space to write, his various modes of procedure with his material, from the crude lime, the un-mixed sand, and the newly-excavated gravel and stones of which he composed his walls, or the manner of the labor which placed them into harmonious and convenient proportion, so agreeable to his own eye, on completion; and as the whole affair is new, in its practice, at least to our builders, we must refer them at once to the book itself, which is cheap, and easily comprehended.

In regard to the material he recommends, to wit: a composition, or mortar, composed of lime, sand, gravel, small boulders, broken quarry-stone, broken bricks, iron scoriae, or slag—in fact any hard and imperishable material, mixed with lime and sand, of which he composes his walls, his buildings will remain the best possible proof of their utility. There they stand for examination, and time will test their merits.

To the shape of his structures,—the octagon, either for a dwelling-house, barn, or other out-building,—with a full understanding of the various merits the author claims for it, we altogether dissent. For the country, the square, or oblong-shaped house, with rear, or side-kitchen wing on the ground floor, of one to two simple stories, well spread over the ground, with convenient rooms for all sorts of family occupation, after much experience and long observation, we conceive to be the best possible shapes, and most grateful in effect, to both the eye and the mind, in their contemplation. In them, architecture may exhaust all its proper proportions, and true ornament all its legitimate fancy, without violence to good taste and correct judgment. They may also embrace all the conveniences so earnestly contended for, and so well suggested in the octagon, without its incongruity and faults, which, with all the advantages claimed for it, gives no adequate compensation for their existence. We believe a house should have its front, sides, and rear; its lawn, side-grounds, and back-yard; and these all indicated unmistakably in its exterior, and in the variety of its architectural style and finish. The innovations of our author in the shape, as well as much of the material of his recommendations for roofing, side-covering, and other minor matters, we fancy will hardly prove to be improvements over present and long-tried methods.

In the discussion of barns and farm-buildings, our author is evidently not at home. He

lacks experience in their use and required accommodations. Had he confined his remarks to the *structure* of their walls, more confidence would be given to his recommendations; but, like most reformers, his enthusiasm has run ahead of his knowledge in these particulars, which more experience in them would correct. We cannot, however, but look on his errors with lenity, so earnest and well intended are his suggestions. And as it occurs to us, we must enter our earnest protest against his recommendation, that where his *tried* material cannot be had, unburnt clay, instead of lime and sand as the cementing principle of building walls should be substituted. Clay, unburned, in a frosty climate, is utterly worthless in walls for any building whatever. Rain penetrates them, making them moist, and frost crumbles them to ruins in a short time; and we are not a little surprised that one possessed of the chemical knowledge of the writer should not have detected its deficiencies. We have seen this mode of building walls too often tried and abandoned, to be mistaken. Glass roofs for barns, and various equally unprofitable recommendations of our author, will rarely be adopted by the building community in this country, at least in the present state of the arts.

On the whole, we are glad Mr. FOWLER has written this book. There is much in it truly instructive and valuable to every man, either in city or country, who is about to build a home for himself or others. He is a good human physiologist, understands well the laws of health in ventilation, warmth, and temperature—the position of building-grounds, and the various *et ceteras* appertaining to them. We recommend every man about to build a house to buy this, with other books; for in the cost of his structures, a few dollars expended in works of architecture, and a few hours in their attentive perusal, may save him hundreds in expense, and add untold comforts for a lifetime in the enjoyment of a residence. Any man about to build, who has a single practical idea of his own, is a dunce to throw himself altogether into the hands of his architect or builder, let them be ever so accomplished, without understanding somewhat of his requirements himself; for if he does so, he is sure in the long run to pay dearly for his negligence.

The philanthropy expressed in the observations on the "poor man's cottage," and "association houses," in the last pages of the book, must commend themselves to every charitable and benevolent mind; and we trust at no distant day see the main suggestions set down extensively adopted.

A SUBSCRIBER in Mayfield, Warren county, Georgia, in a postscript to a business letter, says: "We have not more than two-thirds of an average crop this year. There has been more sickness among us than usual. We have as yet (Dec. 19) had little cold weather."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.—During the past four months, there have been exported from this country to Europe alone nearly one and a quarter million bushels of wheat, and about three-quarters of a million bushels of corn.

Without friends, the world would be but a wilderness.

For the American Agriculturist.

A PREMIUM FOR THE BEST BEE HIVE.

I WANT the best Bee-hive in the United States, and am willing to pay for it, and no doubt thousands of others are willing to do the same. I have bees enough to make annually a difference of one hundred dollars in my profits, if each swarm could be made to add 50 cents to its present products. Is there a patent hive that will do this, when I use only the common hive fitted up with glass boxes? If so, I will pay for the right of using, 500 per cent. in addition to the usual price. But, before I pay such premium, I must be satisfied that said patent hive possesses the stipulated merits. I cannot take the interested recommendations of every patent-vender, for the simple reason that I suppose no sufficient test has ever been instituted. Even without taking into account the difference in industry natural to swarms of the same size, loss of queens, or other casualties, it will not do to contrast a hive, situated in the midst of acres of honey-yielding flowers throughout the season, with one where drouth or other causes have cut off the supply. I have known a vast difference in the collections made by bees in precisely the same kind of hive, when a distance of only two miles separated them. It will not do to hive one swarm the first of June, and another three weeks later, and then contrast the amount for a test; because if we allow two lbs. for the collections of a large swarm per day, there will be a difference of over 40 lbs. to start with—give that to the patent hive, and there will be apparent evidence to those not understanding it, that a peculiarly-constructed hive produced the effect. It will not do to contrast two swarms, when one is but half the size of the other; even should they issue in one day; much less will it do to contrast the productions of one year with that of another; as I have known a variation of 800 dollars in two seasons by the same bees. A great many people have yet to learn that bees collect honey—*never make it*, and no hive can be filled without the means, any more than the ox would fatten without the food. Could it be made to appear that the same sized family of bees inhabiting a patent hive, will obtain a greater number of loads, or lbs., than in the common one, it will be an advantage that I am not disposed to reject. It is bad economy "to save the penny and lose the dime." For my own interest, and that of bee-keepers generally, I will endeavor to test impartially the merits of several patent hives; providing there is any patentee or agent willing to risk the result by the side of the common one, and will agree to the stipulations which follow:

The patentee must furnish at least two hives, free of expense, at the R. R. Depot in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, N. Y., before another season, with the price of an individual right, cost of construction, &c., and secure me against loss by their use, providing such patent hive fails to equal the common one. On my part, I will agree to introduce swarms as near one size, and as near one time as possible; (I shall probably have swarms enough for the purpose,) they will not be fed except to prevent starving; I will take all the necessary care, and keep a correct account of all the proceeds—the swarms to be estimated by one standard to their size and time of issuing; the surplus honey according to its amount and value in market—it will all be sold to the best advantage. By this rule, after a trial of two or three years, any patent hive making annually 25 cents better returns than the one I now use, after deducting expense of construction, and say one-twelfth of the price of right—I will pay double the price for such patent—if 50 cents better, five times the price. The hive I now use is fully described in the "Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained;" the cost is only 25 cents when ready for the bees, the cover for the boxes 12½ cents, stand 12½ cents, making a total of only 50 cents—glass boxes always sell at the same rate as honey which pays all the expense for them;

but with wood boxes tare must be allowed. At the end of three years, if not before, I will report (under oath if necessary) the result, that the bee-keeping community and public may have means of judging which is the best hive, without relying on the interested statements of the patent-vender. Should any competitor be successful in the result, he cannot fail to obtain, in some measure, a reputation for his hive that no other means will give him.

M. QUINBY,

Author of "Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained,"
December, 1853.For further particulars, address M. QUINBY,
St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Agricultural papers please copy.

SOLICITUDE OF PARENTS.

Of course it is utterly idle to urge the need of such an education for sons and daughters, by limiting its uses solely to worldly advantage. We go up to the true basis of life for firm ground to build upon. Take that ground decidedly, and then we view all true culture as part of the training of souls under the Kingdom of God. We are not to live by bread alone, but by every Divine word, by all of God's gifts to us. They are cruel parents who slight the moral and spiritual wants of their children, and train them in worldly passions. This is, in the saddest sense, giving them a stone instead of the Bread of Life. So we all think and are ready to say. Take care lest our conduct belies our words. Whatever its position or professions may be, that is a wretched household whose polity is not based upon a Divine standard—which does not acknowledge a rectitude above the world's ways, and breathe faith in God and things eternal. The very discipline of a true home will be modelled after the heavenly order, and will try to win the spirit of the benignant Father of all, who tempers firmness with kindness so wonderfully in the government of his creatures.

Firmness is not enough—kindness is not enough; but the two must go together. Firmness without kindness becomes the stony austerity that crushes the will into servile conformity instead of training it to filial obedience; kindness without firmness readily becomes a feeble expediency that changes with the hour in a facility serpentine in more senses than one. Firmness with kindness gives a discipline authoritative and flexible, applying just principles in a mild prudence suited to all times and needs. Of old perhaps the rigid temper most abounded, and austerity made parental rule a rod of iron; but now the other extreme most prevails, and a feeble indulgence allows self will to be the law of childhood, and fosters in many a dwelling a juvenile jacobinism, which needs only time and chance to ripen into utter anarchy. This error does cruel wrong to parent and child; to the child by fostering an ungovernable temper, a perverse caprice that scoffs at all restraint, and chafes even at the limitations which God has imposed; to the parent by bringing upon him the contempt of those who owe him respect, and by the painful conviction that the indulgence begun in apparent kindness has been as fatal as wilful severity. Away with the folly and the puny sentimentalism from which it springs! The family is the safeguard of society—a government founded by Heaven itself. Parents are to rule, children are to obey. This principle, if carried out with energy and discretion, will adapt itself to the various ages and circumstances of life. The element of authority will be imbued with the attractive power of the truth and love upon which it rests; and as the child grows into youth or maturity, the authority that trained him, without losing its dignity, will appear less and less an arbitrary will—nay, authority itself will seem but the sterner aspect of persuasion.

For all this we need an unworldly faith and

a spiritual mind. They that would nurture others in the true life must themselves be nurtured upon its true element. For themselves they must breathe the prayer for daily bread in a true sense of its meaning—a true sense of dependence on God for moral power as for bodily strength. Nothing short of a temper and purpose truly religious will make the household a school of faith and a home of wisdom and peace. We are apt to be too negligent, indeed, of modes of instruction and forms of worship. Too often a parent neglects to tell his children what is deepest in his own heart, and with many not wholly worldly persons, the years pass away without any regular habits of Christian teaching and worship in the family. The remedy cannot come from mere formalism, but it must spring from a truer heart—more of the right spirit showing itself in the right way—in all wisdom and prudence, charity and devotion.

Speaking thus, who of us does not see a startling thought staring us in the face—the thought that our own personal character is the measure of our influence, and that we cannot expect to teach or impress what we have not taken to our own hearts. We cannot cheat our children into the virtue which we affect, for they will find us out, and distinguish what we do and are, from what we say. Influence cannot rise above the level of character, nor the fountain above the fountain-head. What motive to a truer life—what warning against vice and godlessness—what encouragement in all good—that the chief patrimony of children is the character of their parents; and with this treasure small gifts are wealth, and without this treasure rich gifts are poor indeed. Unhappy is the man who leaves to his children the influence of a heart hard as stone and a worldliness wily as a serpent! Precious the influence, blessed the memory of a parent, whose life has made the ways of wisdom pleasant and peaceful, secured to his offspring a childhood pure and happy, given a sacred and cheerful remembrance to be the handmaid of an immortal hope.

The affections, it has been said, press downward more strongly than they rise upward, and parents love their children more than children can love them in return. If this were so, it would but the more illustrate the fact that life is not utterly selfish, and men live not for themselves alone. It is true that we do not live for ourselves alone. The merchant at his counting-house has thoughts beyond his gold and merchandise—visions more fair and kindly than these; and the hard handed workman who does his ruder labor, spares of his earnings for his children at school. But the love is not all on one side, although time may be needed to adjust the balance, and teach childhood to appreciate a true parental care. God holds the balance, and will make it true. In the motive and in the result, he secures the reward of fidelity. Time and eternity will show that the love which he has inspired shall win harvests of blessings that cannot perish.—*The Hearthstone*, by Rev. Samuel Osgood.

LADY NAPIER AND THE MONKEYS.

LADY NAPIER related to me an amusing incident in connection with animals. As she and Sir Charles were coming down the Mahabeshwur hills, they chose to pitch their tent and remain for the night on a spot which was inhabited by a tribe of monkeys. These beasts were drawn by their intense curiosity close to the travellers, and Lady Napier sent for some nuts, put them into the pocket of her apron, and fed one, which was bolder and tamer than the rest, with them. When they withdrew into the tent, their apish guests likewise retreated. On awaking next morning, Lady Napier was startled at finding that her purse, which was in the pocket of the apron, had been stolen in the night. An inquiry was instantly

made, and a close search instituted in her room for it, but in vain; and she had come to the conclusion that some of those skilful Indian robbers, who can steal the sheets from under one, unfelt and unseen, had carried off her property, for the loss was considerable. When walking by chance into the back enclosure of the tent, she found her friend the monkey seated in grave dignity with her apron on, imitating her yester-evening's action, and supplying the want of nuts with her gold and silver coins, which he scattered liberally around him. He was suffered to empty the purse, when they tried to catch him, but, so far as we remember, did not succeed; he returned to his woods clad in a black satin apron! and doubtless played for the future the part of the monkey who had seen the world.

USES OF FAIRY LITERATURE.

It would be hard to estimate the amount of gentleness and mercy that has made its way among us through these slight channels. Forbearance, courtesy, consideration for the poor and aged, kind treatment of animals, the love of nature, abhorrence of tyranny and brute force—many such good things have been first nourished in the child's heart by this powerful aid. It has greatly helped to keep us, in some sense, ever young, by preserving through our worldly ways one slender track not overgrown with weeds, where we may walk with children, sharing their delights. In an utilitarian age, of all other times, it is a matter of grave importance that Fairy tales should be respected. To preserve them in their usefulness, they must be as much preserved in their simplicity and purity, and innocent extravagance, as if they were actual fact. Whosoever alters them to suit his own opinions, whatever they are, is guilty, to our thinking, of an act of presumption, and appropriates to himself what does not belong to him.—*Household Words.*

DATING LETTERS.—Where our correspondents are not perfectly well known to us, we wish they would in all cases, date their letters *very plainly*, with their post-office address. Nearly every town in the United States has half a dozen name-sakes in other States, and of some of the most popular, they number by fifties. A few years since, there were about thirty Washingtons in Ohio alone. Let us, in all cases, have the name of their post-office and State, at the head of their letter, and they will be sure of a right direction for their letters in return.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—All correspondents are requested to *pre-pay their postage* on letters to us, as they thereby secure pre-payment in return. The saving of two cents for each letter may seem a small matter to such as seldom write, but the general omission to pre-pay would make a difference of hundreds of dollars per annum in our own postage bills.

We also suggest the propriety, where correspondents write us expressly on their own business, requesting a favor which causes us some trouble, and with no corresponding benefit, that they not only pre-pay their postage, but also enclose a stamp, to pre-pay the answer they solicit in return.

Markets.

HOG MARKET.—A brisk trade is going on at present at Evansville—a mutual good feeling exists between buyers and sellers. Messrs. Orr & Laughlin are taking in a large number of fine hogs this week—while several other houses are commencing to buy liberally. There will, from present prospects, be an increased business done here this year—a larger quantity and better quality of hogs will be put up than ever before. We can see nothing in the future to vary the prices from those above stated. The ruling price here now is \$3.75a\$4.00 for good hogs.—*Evansville, (Ind.) Jour. 22d Dec.*

HOGS.—The weather has been excellent during the week for killing, and our packers have

been improving it. There have been in all about 10,000 head slaughtered, and there were yesterday nearly 4,000 in pens, awaiting the knife, besides large droves daily arriving. At the slaughterhouse of Marshal & Doyle about 600 are slaughtered daily. Prices firm at \$3.00 nett.—*Nashville Whig, Dec. 22d.*

CINCINNATI, DEC. 27.—There was an active demand to-day; and although receipts were fair, they were not adequate thereto. In prices, an advance of fully 10c. was established. The sales comprised 600, 1300, 382, and 260 at \$4.35; 150 at \$4.36; 750, 640, 260, 600 and 436 at \$4.40, closing firm at the latter figure, with holders generally asking \$4.50.

CINCINNATI, DEC. 30.—The market for Hogs is firm at \$4.50 a \$4.60.

From the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 12th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

From St. Petersburg the shipments of Wheat have been on an extensive scale, and a very large proportion of the same has been for London. This supply is now close at hand, and the major part will probably arrive in the Thames in the course of the next eight days. Whether the effect has already been anticipated remains to be seen, but that the close approach of this large supply has not caused any degree of uneasiness on the part of the receivers may be inferred from the improved tone which the trade has assumed within the last few days. The extreme languor which prevailed in the early part of the week has given place to more activity, and though no portion of the recent decline has yet been recovered, present appearances are indicative of a rally rather than a further reduction. This may be partly owing to the belief that no further shipments from the north of Europe will be practicable until spring, the navigation of most of the rivers and harbors having, according to late advices, become impeded by ice; and further, to the accounts from France, prices having again began to ascend in that country after a period of rather severe depression. That the wants of France are fully as urgent as those of Great Britain does not admit of doubt—the enormous importations from the Black Sea into Marseilles, the shipments made from the Baltic, from America, and from hence to the northern ports of France, have failed to create any lasting impression. The supplies have been rapidly absorbed, and the probability is that that country will be compelled to import on a very extensive scale up to the time of the next harvest. This is a very important consideration in regard to the future; for with so active a competitor Great Britain is not likely to obtain the aid we believe she will stand in need of on as easy terms as might otherwise have been possible. Within the last few days buyers of Wheat from France have again made their appearance in the London market, and rather large purchases have been made, principally of floating cargoes, either arrived off the coast or still on passage, but having the continental clause in the charter, i. e., instructions to call at Falmouth, or some other port agreed on, and there receive orders as to the ultimate destination.

Indian corn has been neglected; and, though there have been no arrivals off the coast for several days past, the only cargo undisposed of (800qrs. from Galatz) has been offered in vain at 44s. per qr., cost, freight, and insurance.

THE CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

The advices from the Baltic inform us that most of the vessels had finished loading, and had taken their departure, and that, the shipping season being over, very little had been done in the grain trade.

The Danzig reports state that hardly a bargain had been closed during the preceding week, and the prices had become in a great measure nominal. The quality of the new Wheat continued to be much complained of; and that this was not without reason may be readily conceived by the weights quoted for new. The

stock in granary was estimated at 40,000 qrs., consisting for the most part of inferior unsound qualities.

From Stettin we have letters of Wednesday's date. The weather having become milder, it was intended to make an attempt to break the ice, so as to allow the laden vessels lying in the harbor to put to sea. There was not at the moment much doing in Wheat; but holders were firm, and previous prices had been tolerably well maintained.

From Greifswald and Anclam we have similar accounts.

At Rostock, on Monday last, there was not much doing in Wheat; the dull tone of the English advices had begun to have an influence on the minds of holders, and the tendency of prices had been downwards. The weather had been very severe, and the river had been covered with ice; but, a thaw having set in the previous day, it was hoped that the few vessels caught in the ice would be set free, and be able to proceed to their destination.

The Hamburg advices, on Tuesday, report a change in the weather, and a partial reopening of the river navigation. The demand for Wheat—after having been very languid for a time—had improved, a few purchases had been made for French account.

In the Dutch markets prices have rather given way of late; and at Rotterdam, on Monday, white Zealand Wheat was decidedly easier to buy.

From Belgium, we learn the supplies of home-grown corn had sufficed for the consumption, and the prices of Wheat had, consequently, advanced. That the last harvest gave but an indifferent return in that country cannot be doubted.

The most recently received advices from France state that prices of Wheat and Flour had undergone an important advance at the principal markets. At Paris, on Wednesday, as much as 100 francs per sack was paid for fine Flour, being the highest point yet attained. The stock of Flour on hand amounted to only 13,855 metrical quintals. The upward movement appears to have extended to all the northern markets. At Berg the rise, on Wednesday, was equal to nearly 5s. per sack; and a similar improvement had taken place at Lisle.

Letters from Marseilles, of the 2nd inst., inform us that about 280,000qrs. of Wheat had been received at that port in November. From the more distant places, the accounts report a continued demand for Wheat, principally on French and Italian account.

Letters from Odessa, dated Nov. 25, state that of the enormously large shipments made from thence, comparatively little had been for Great Britain. The inquiry had been active during the week, and about 65,000qrs. had been taken, principally for the Mediterranean.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Dec. 31, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carters, and Mercers, \$ bbl., \$2 75; Junes, \$2 50; Western Reds, \$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, \$ bbl. \$3 50; Cabbages, \$ 100, \$6 @ \$8; Red do., \$7 @ \$9; Savoy, \$7 @ 10; Onions, white, \$ bbl., \$1 75 @ \$2; do., yellow, \$1 50 @ \$1 75; do. red, \$1 25 @ \$1 37½; Parsneps \$ bushel, 50c.; Carrots, \$ bushel, 50c.; Beets, \$ bushel, 44 @ 50; Turnips, white \$ bbl. \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Ruta Baga, \$ bbl., \$1 50; Spinach, \$ bbl., \$2 50; Corn Salad, \$ basket, 62½c.; Lettuce, \$ 100, \$2; Endive, \$ 100, \$2; Celery \$ doz. bunches, 87½c. @ \$1; Parsley, \$ doz. bunches, 37½c. Leeks, \$ doz. bunches, 75c.; Salsify, \$ doz. bunches, 75c.

FRUITS.—Apples, Newtown Pippins, \$ bbl., \$4 50 @ \$5 50; R. I. Greenings, \$4 @ \$4 50; Spitzenburgs, \$2 50 @ \$3; Baldwins, \$2 75 @ \$3 25; Vandervere, \$2 50 @ \$3; Swaar, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Russels, \$2 50 @ \$2 75; Romanites, \$2 50 @ \$2 75; Cranberries, \$ bbl., \$6 @ \$8; Chestnuts, \$ bush., \$3; Hickory nuts, \$ bush., \$3 25.

The supply of vegetables this morning was the smallest we have seen during the season; and the prices have advanced considerably. Very few cabbages were offered, and these were not of extra quality. There was a good supply of Celery, though the stalks were small in comparison with those offered some weeks ago. Ruta Baga turnips are plentiful, though small. Potatoes are gradually rising in price, as the quantity sent to market this season is limited, and they are subject to damage.

Apples continue about the same as for some weeks past. Sound lots, selected with care, command a high price. The quantity in market does not vary much at this season. POULTRY is in demand at the same rate as quoted last week, and the supply in market is considerable.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

A very deficient supply of cattle to-day had the effect of keeping up the prices to the same average as last week, for the demand was by no means brisk, or a desire to purchase at high rates very manifest. Those butchers only attended who were in want of something to kill, and of course were obliged to take what they could get. Owing to the state of the roads, the cattle have arrived very irregularly during the past week, and several expected lots did not come in. The number for sale at the Washington Yards did not exceed 1200, though the number reported is considerably greater owing to the irregularity of their receipt. There was a good attendance of dealers when we take into consideration the fact that yesterday was the great holiday of the year, and that many of the regular visitors at the yards kept the day in popular style. An arrangement entered into by the drovers and others concerned with this, the principal cattle market day of the city, will take effect next Tuesday, and the market day will hereafter be on Tuesdays instead of Mondays. The encroachment on the quiet and due observance of the Sabbath which heretofore resulted from forwarding cattle in time for the market on Monday, will thus be obviated, and this is a sufficient reason for the change.

Washington Yards, 44th st. A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

The following are the numbers reported for the week ending January 3:

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beaves,	1,721	1,716
Cows and Calves,	33	
Sheep,	2,054	500
Veals,	253	30

Forwarded by the Harlem railroad, beaves, 175; cows, 26; veals, 256; sheep, 1764.

By the Hudson River railroad, beaves, 286.

By the Erie railroad, beaves, 400; sheep, 173.

The balance came by the boats and on foot.

New-York cattle, forwarded by cars, 743; do. on foot, 260.

From Pennsylvania on foot, 38 do.

From Virginia, on foot, 322 do.

From Ohio, on cars, 145 do.

From Connecticut, on foot, 29 beaves, 7 cows, and 7 calves.

From New Jersey, on foot, 10.

The prices are as follows:

Inferior, 7½@8c.

Middling 8½@9c.

Good, 9½@10c.

Extra, 10½c.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.		
Beaves,	170	20
Cows,	40	10

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.		
Sheep,	2,141	1,000

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.		
Cows,	15	6
Beaves,	70	

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.		
Beaves,	300	10
Cows and Calves,	30	6
Sheep,	2,800	250
Veals,	25	

SHEEP.—At Chamberlin's the supply of sheep was small for the week, and few on hand to-day. The prices have a tendency to rise.

The following are a few lots and their prices, sold by Wm. DEHEART during the week: 112 sheep for \$621 50; 52 do., \$253 50; 40, \$107 62. The last lot were below medium quality. Also 55 sheep, @ \$4 50; 40, @ \$4 25; 45, @ \$4 87; 21, @ \$5 87½.

The average prices for sheep may be quoted at \$2 75, \$4 47.

Lambs may be considered out of season; few are now offered.

At Browning's there was no variation in the price of sheep worth recording. The receipts were considerably less than those of the previous week.

VEALS.—Those fit for market command a fair price; 7c. is about the average, while those unfit for food are sold for whatever they will bring.

SWINE.—Hogs continue steady at last week's prices; there were none received at the Washington Yards, the north river is the route by which they are forwarded from this State. At the West they are quoted at 4c. nett to packers. Dressed carcasses are sold in lots, on board the market boats, north river, at 6½@7c., and on foot the price is about 5½@5½ cents.

HORSE MARKET.—There is little doing by way of sales of horses. There are scarcely 300 horses in all on hand at

half a dozen of the principal stables. The demand for horses at the present time may be put down at about 0, and probably will not become brisk again till four to six weeks hence.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 50 @	—
	Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 56½ @	—
Beeswax.	American Yellow.....	lb. — 27 @	28
Bristles.	American, Gray and White.....	40 @	45
Coal.	Liverpool Orrel.....	chaldron, 11 ¼ @	12 —
	Scotch.....	— @	—
	Sidney.....	7 75 @	8 —
	Pictou.....	6 50 @	7 —
	Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 50 @	7 —
Cotton.	Atlantic Ports.....	Florida.....	Other Gulf Ports.....
	Inferior.....	— @	— @
	Low to good ord.....	7½@8½	7½@8½
	Low to good mid.....	9½@10½	10½@11½
	Mid. fair to fair.....	10 @11	11½@12½
	Fully fr. to good fr.....	11½@	12½@
	Good and fine.....	— @	— @
Cotton Bagging.	Gunny Cloth.....	yard, — 10½@10½	—
	American Kentucky.....	— @	—
	Dundee.....	— @	—
Coffee.	Java, White.....	lb. — 13 @	— 13½
	Mocha.....	— 13 @	— 13½
	Brazil.....	— 10½@	— 11½
	Maracaibo.....	— 11 @	— 11½
	St. Domingo (cash).....	— 9½@	— 10
Cordage.	Bale Rope.....	lb. — 7 @	— 7½
	Boit Rope.....	— @	— 14
Corks.	Velvet, Quarts.....	gro. — 35 @	— 45
	Velvet, Pinta.....	— 20 @	— 28
	Phials.....	— 4 @	— 12
Feathers.	Live Geese, prime.....	lb. — 48 @	— 50
Flax.	Jersey.....	lb. — 8 @	— 9
Flour and Meal.	Sour.....	bbl. 6 25 @	6 62½
	Superfine No. 2.....	7 24½@	7 50
	State, common brands.....	6 93½@	7 68½
	State, Straight brand.....	7 — @	—
	State, favorite brands.....	7 75 @	7 81½
	Western, mixed do.....	7 — @	7 75
	Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 68½@	7 75
	Michigan, fancy brands.....	6 93½@	7 —
	Ohio, common to good brands.....	6 87½@	7 —
	Ohio, round hoop, common.....	7 — @	7 12½
	Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 12½@	7 18½
	Ohio, extra brands.....	7 18½@	7 87½
	Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	7 — @	7 75
	Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 — @	7 18½
	Genesee, extra brands.....	7 25 @	7 25
	Canada, (in bond).....	6 93½@	7 —
	Brandywine.....	7 18½@	7 75
	Georgetown.....	7 25 @	7 75
	Petersburgh City.....	7 18½@	7 75
	Richmond Country.....	7 12½@	7 68½
	Alexandria.....	7 12½@	7 25
	Baltimore, Howard Street.....	7 12½@	7 18½
	Rye Flour.....	5 12½@	5 25
	Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75 @	3 81½
	Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 18½@	—
	Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	lb. punch. 18 50 @	—
Grain.	Wheat, White Genesee.....	bu. 1 75 @	2 —
	Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 75 @	1 85
	Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 68 @	1 85
	Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 67 @	1 72
	Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 73 @	1 76
	Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 54 @	1 60
	Wheat, Western Red.....	1 57 @	1 60
	Rye, Northern.....	1 08 @	1 09
	Corn, Unsound.....	— 78 @	— 79
	Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 75 @	— 82½
	Corn, Round White.....	— 80 @	— 82
	Corn, Southern White.....	— 80 @	— 82
	Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 76 @	— 82
	Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 78 @	— 80½
	Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 80 @	— 81½
	Corn, Western Yellow.....	— 81 @	— 86½
	Barley.....	— 50 @	— 52
	Oats, River and Canal.....	— 48 @	— 49
	Oats, New-Jersey.....	— 51 @	— 53
	Oats, Western.....	— 48 @	— 50
	Oats, Penna.....	— 45 @	— 46
	Oats, Southern.....	— 45 @	— 46
	Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75 @	2 87½
	Peas, Canada.....	1 18½@	—
	Beans, White.....	1 50 @	1 62½
Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 65 @	— 70
Hair.	Rio Grande, Mixed.....	lb. — 20 @	— 22
	Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 19 @	— 21
Hops.	1853.....	lb. — 45 @	— 48
	1852.....	— 38 @	— 40
Hemp.	Russia, clean.....	ton. 285 —	2300 —
	Russia, Outshot.....	— @	—
	Manilla.....	lb. — 10½@	—

Sisal.....	—	10	@	—
Sunn.....	—	6	@	—
Italian.....	ton, 240	@	—	—
Jute.....	132	50	@	185
American, Dew-rotted.....	170	@	—	175 50
American, do., Dressed.....	180	@	—	220
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@	—	—
Lime.				
Rockland, Common.....	ton, 240	@	—	1
Molasses.				
New-Orleans.....	gal. —	32	@	—
Porto Rico.....	—	25	@	30
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	23	@	26
Trinidad Cuba.....	—	23	@	25
Cardenas, &c.....	—	22½	@	23
Nails.				
Cut, 4d@6d.....	lb. —	4½	@	—
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	@	—	—
Naval Stores.				
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb. —	@	—	5
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@	—	4 87½
Tar.....	bbl. 3	@	—	3 50
Pitch, City.....	—	2 75	@	—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	—	1 75	@	1 57½
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2	@	—	4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	gal. —	66	@	68
Oil Cake.				
Thin Oblong, City.....	ton. —	@	—	—
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@	—	28
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@	—	33
Provisions.				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl. 8	50	@	11
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	5 50	@	5 75
Beef, Mess, City.....	—	13	@	25
Beef, Mess, extra.....	—	15 50	@	16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	6 25	@	6 50
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	—	13	@	50
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	ton. 21	@	—	24
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl. 13	50	@	13 62½
Pork, Prime, Western.....	11	12½	@	11 25
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	—	14 50	@	—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@	—	19
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb. —	10½	@	—
Hams, Pickled.....	—	9½	@	10½
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@	—	8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	6½	@	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@	—	6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl. 13	@	—	15
Beef, Smoked.....	lb. —	8½	@	9½
Butter, Orange County.....	—	20	@	22½
Butter, Ohio.....	—	10	@	13
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	—	16	@	19
Butter, Canada.....	—	11	@	12½
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@	—	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	7½	@	9½
Plaster Paris.				
Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton, 3	50	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	—	3 50	@	3 62½
Saltpetre.				
Refined.....	ton. —	6½	@	8
Crude, East India.....	—	7	@	7½
Nitrate Soda.....	—	5	@	5½
Seeds.				
Clover.....	lb. —	10	@	11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	ton. —	14	@	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	—	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	bu. —	@	—	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@	—	—
Sugar.				
St. Croix.....	lb. —	@	—	—
New-Orleans.....	—	4	@	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	4½	@	6
Porto Rico.....	—	4½	@	6
Havana, White.....	—	7½	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	5	@	7½
Manilla.....	—	5½	@	—
Brazil White.....	—	6½	@	7
Brazil, Brown.....	—	5	@	—
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	—	9½	@	—
do do do. Crushed.....	—	9½	@	—
do do do. Ground.....	—	8½	@	—
do (A) Crushed.....	—	9	@	—
do 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	none.	@	—
Tobacco.				
Virginia.....	lb. —	@	—	—
Kentucky.....	—	5½	@	9½
Mason County.....	—	6½	@	11
Maryland.....	—	@	—	—
St. Domingo.....	—	12	@	18
Cuba.....	—	18½	@	23½
Yara.....	—	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....	—	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	—	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	5½	@	15
Tallow.				
American, Prime.....	lb. —	11½	@	12
Wool.				
American, Saxony Fleece.....	lb. —	50	@	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	46	@	48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	—	42	@	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	—	38	@	40
Extra, Pulled.....	—	46	@	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	42	@	44
No. 1, Pulled.....	—	38	@	40

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHANGHAI SHEEP.—FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE flock of 40 Sheep of the Shanghai in China breed. Their mutton is of superior quality, and their increase extraordinary, as they have lambs spring and fall, and never less than two each time, and sometimes four; and the increase within four years has been from three to over sixty. A large portion of them are ewes, and several fall lambs. They will be sold cheap if all are taken and delivery early.

Apply to JOHN CRYDER, 78 South street, N.Y.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD OF announcing that, in accordance with provision made by the Trustees of Amherst College for extending the benefits of the Institution to young men not pursuing a full collegiate course, but wishing to engage in some of the industrial pursuits, he is now ready to commence with a class in

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Instruction will be given, by means of text-books, lectures, and free conversations, on the applications of science to the cultivation and improvement of soils, the preservation and use of manures, the growing and disposal of crops, the care of animals, and, generally, to whatever relates to the management of a farm.

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J. A. NASH.
Amherst, Dec. 21, 1853. 17-19

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND GOLD PENS, SILVER and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, etc., at unprecedented low prices. 2-18

WATCHES, fine gold, as low as \$20. And all other articles cheap in proportion. Our motto is, "Rapid sales and small profits." Watches, Jewelry, Gold Pens, &c., repaired and warranted, at much less than the usual prices. WILMARTH & FARNAM, Watch Makers and Practical Manufacturing Jewellers, 202 Bowery, N. Y. 5-31

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHUP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 500 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. R. K. NORTHUP, N. POST. New-York, April 1st, 1853. 1-38

CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenue, (office on Twenty-fourth street.) New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

M. J. FAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS of Fancy Leather Goods for Ladies' Ornaments, Work-boxes, and Stationers. No. 14 North William street, N. Y. 6-18

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose of all sizes, Hose Cupplings, Cast Iron Fountains, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water-boats, family purposes, hot liquids, &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-23 G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

AMERICAN STEEL WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit—

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter.
C. S. warranted Mully Mill Saws.
do. do. Mill and Gang Saws.
do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws.
do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.
do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Billet, or Woodcutters' Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices.
C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws.
Butchers' Bow Saws, extra C. S. warranted; blades extra tempered—really a very superior article.
Best C. S. Turning and Felloe Webs, bevelled backs, 6 to 36 inches.

Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.
Superior cast steel Cane Knives.
American Bar, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw Files.

Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.
Also, warranted Flat and Round Bastard and Mill Saw Files. The preceding of his own superior and approved make, of cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other celebrated manufacturers in Sheffield.

Also, received by late arrivals, invoices of C. S. blued and brass-backed Saws, and C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws. Wickersley Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, imported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments, cutlery, &c.

English Saw Screws. Bright cotter-eyed Vices.
English Bastard and Mill Saw Files.
Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut. 2-19

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO., Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.
New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 Doane street.
Philadelphia, E. Frith, 43 Commerce street.
New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN- gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose, Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Riveted Rivets, always on hand and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New-York. 1-20

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES. Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-26

NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 425 Broadway, second floor. 1-20

SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN- ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Premium Self-Acting Generators and Boiling Machines, at the Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 58 Fulton street, 3d floor, New-York.
Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators,
Coolers in Tubs, Force Pumps, Model Making.
Copper Fountains, Gasometers.
Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-18

MANUFACTURES.

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ MACHINE MANUFACTUR- ing Company, No. 6 Wall street, New-York. Are prepared to execute orders with dispatch. H. A. V. POST, Secretary. 7-19

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK- WORTH, 430 Broadway, New-York. Manufacturers of Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing, Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerators, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices, and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great success they have met with in their business leads them to believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength, and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron railing. Railings for Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c., also, Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 388 Broadway, corner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell this description of railing. 2-18

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where, by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers, dentists, coopersmiths, shipping, quarries, public works, &c., &c., he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to A. McPHERSON, No. 233½ Water street. 2-40

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-31 ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York.

DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN, BIL- lard Table maker, No. 73 Gold street, between Beekman and Spruce, New-York. Every thing in the line furnished at 10 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city. Tables, balls, maces, cues, cloths, by the piece or yard; Gibb's cue waxy; silk and worsted pockets; Fringes; French and American patent cue points; cord, pool boards, rule boards, etc. In short, every thing in the trade always to be had. Spanish pins. Orders by letter, for new articles or for repairs, attended to as promptly as if given in person. 2-21

OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 25 FULTON STREET, corner of Water, up stairs.—Wave Wire of every description; Sieves and Riddles; coal, sand, and gravel Screens; and Wire Work of all kinds. Also, the most ingenious patent self-acting revolving Rat-trap in the world. Locomotive spark Wire, &c. N. B.—Agricultural implement manufacturers supplied with wave wire at the shortest notice, and as low as at any factory in the Union. 2-24

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—HENRY WILLSHER, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks; Salmon, Lake, and Trout Fish; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax, Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid Lines; Bowed, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; Flax and Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multiplying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking cane and other Rods; Lolly's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack and Willshe's superior Sharps and Between Needles, &c. Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street, New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-40

CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of German Fancy Baskets. Also, Manufacturer of Cane and Willow ware, 33 Maiden Lane, New-York. Rattan Chairs, Baskets, &c., repaired. 6-18

SHOW-CASES, SHOW-CASES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand and made to order in the neatest manner, and at short notice. Orders received from any part of the Union punctually attended to. N. B.—Cases loaned for fair of the American Institute. B. K. FEEBLES, No. 124 Grand st., three doors from Broadway, N. Y. 8-20

AXES AND HATCHETS—MADE BY COLLINS & CO. Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of these superior Goods. Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city 212 Water street. [1-25] COLLINS & CO.

MEDICAL.

OTTO & KOHLER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL and Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., No. 58 Chatham street, second floor, New-York. All kinds of Instruments, Tools, and Scissors made, repaired, and ground at the shortest notice. 7-23

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor. Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-18

THE DAY OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES HAS LONG passed away. The time has been when a person professing to eradicate disease, inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. Brown, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers. Should this brief article meet the eye of any one languishing in pain, or patiently submitting to evils which they deem to be incurable, let them take courage again, for as surely as effect follows cause, so surely can they be relieved and radically cured by application to our friend Dr. Brown. 6-18 His office is at 147 Grand street.

DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.—WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON, No. 27 Cliff street, offer for sale, Lac Dye—50 cases, 40 bbls, fine ground. Safflower—15 bales Argols—50,000 lbs. Sugar of Lead—20,000 lbs, brown. Sugar of Lead—15,000 lbs, white. Copperas—50,000 lbs. Cudbear—prime quality. Orchi—French, English, and American. Alum—500 bbls, crude and ground. Wood—10 tons. Terra Japonica—50 tons. Cutch—18 tons. Fuller's Earth—50 tons. Manganese—30 tons. And a full supply of all the above. 2-30

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee; as usual, the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. DUNNING.

Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York. We take great pleasure in commending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic. We can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of every other liniment.—J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for American Express Co., 10 Wall street; Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway; Pullin, Virgil & Co.'s, 16 Wall street; Wells, Fargo & Co., 16 Wall street.—Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New-York, and St. Louis, Mo. 2-18 A. G. BRAGG & CO. Proprietors.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOVERED.—Sargent & Co.'s Celebrated American Canchalgogue, or Health Restorative Compound, has made effectual cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, and in fact all diseases arising from inaction of the liver, or impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston, Williamsburgh, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W. Smith, Hempstead, L. I. 2-19 SARGENT & CO., Proprietors, 31 Old Slip, N. Y.

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale low: Paris green, dry and in oil, Dalley's Salve, Chrome Yellow, do. do. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Chrome Green, do. do. Old Jacob Townsend's do. Verdigris, do. do. White Wax, in casks, Prussian Blue, do. do. Adamantine Candles, White Lead, do. do. Varnish of all kinds, Ultramarine Blue do. do. Fire Proof Paints, Putty, in bulk and bladders, Indigo, &c., &c. The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, and for the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured in the United States, can offer to buyers greater inducements and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is respectfully solicited. 2-20

EYE-SIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 52 Bowery, (third door from the Bowery Theatre.) Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy, at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if not approved of. References: Drs. Dubois, Wilkes, and Halstead, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary; Drs. Stephenson and Rogers, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital; Drs. Halstead and Bulkley, Physicians to the New-York Hospital; Dr. Wood, late President of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Darling, Anatomical Demonstrator at the New-York University Medical College; Dr. Mott, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. 2-24

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFORM BOOK STORE.—THE FOLLOWING IMPORT- ant works on Physiological and Social Science, are published by Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, at No. 65 Walker street, New-York:

ESOTERIC ANTHROPOLOGY. A comprehensive and confidential treatise on the Structure, Functions, Conditions, Perversions, and most intimate relations of Men and Women. 483 pages; 81 Engravings. Price One Dollar.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY; on the basis of Equity. Sovereignty of the Individual. Cost the Limit of Price. By S. P. ANDREWS, Esq. Price One Dollar.

WOMAN IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS. By T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. Historical and Philosophical. Seventy-five Cents.

LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE. A discussion, by HENRY JAMES, HORACE GREELEY, J. P. ANDREWS, Fifteen Cents.

Mailed, post-paid, at the above prices. 7-19

JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GLIDERS AND PICTURE FRAME Makers. Agents for the sale of Gilt Mouldings, French Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 153 William street, corner of Ann street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards promptly attended to. 1-21

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCULIST, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore throats, and all diseases producing deafness and blindness, of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door east of Broadway. 1-19

FASHION, ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!—THREE things very important in the selection of a Gentleman's wardrobe, which may certainly be combined by purchasing your garments of BOOTH. His Fall and Winter stock of goods is truly superb, comprising the best and latest styles from the French, English, and American markets; and he employs the best artists and workmen to be obtained, giving his own immediate attention to all orders. His pantaloons are the *NE PLUS ULTRA* of an easy and elegant fit. By all means call on J. C. BOOTH, DRAFTER AND TAILOR. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome street. 8-20

LANTERNS!—EDWARDS & TAYNTOR, 390 Broome street, New-York, Manufacturers of Hall and Street Lamps, with Stained or Cut Glass, Fire Engine Signals made any style or pattern, Glass bent for Clocks, Barometers and Bow Windows. Constantly on hand every style and pattern of House Lamps of Glass or Britannia Ware. CHAS. M. EDWARDS. [10-22] EDWIN E. TAYNTOR.

FRISARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned respectfully requests the attention of dealers and the public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which he is now introducing in this market. With a view to establishing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISARD PERE ET FILS, guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality, and equal to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing from ship John Spear, from Havre. WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, 11 Old Slip. Sole Agent for the United States. 2-21

GREENWICH POTTERY, 261 WEST EIGHTEENTH street. Steam-pressed Vitreous Drain Pipe, from three to eighteen inches in diameter, and in two feet lengths. The best and cheapest medium for drainage and sewerage ever yet offered to the public. The subscriber is the exclusive manufacturer of steam-pressed Drain Pipe in this country, and he offers it to the public on as favorable terms as the ordinary drain pipe made or sold in this city. 2-27 WASHINGTON SMITH.

N. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD. 6-18 No. 62 John street, New-York.

PIANO FORTES.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, 103 West Broadway, between White and Franklin sts. [11-23]

PIANO-FORTES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND ROSE- wood Pianos, superior tone and finish, very low for cash or approved paper. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 68 Barclay st., opposite College Place. 8-20

ROLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., with a full supply of new and second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low prices. Pianos to let. 1-23 LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PAINTS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jersey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this Paint, which they offer to the public as the best article known for roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also for brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark and fender-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges, cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of the virtues of this article from officers of the army, superintendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains of vessels, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens on tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in kegs of 50, 50, and 100 lbs., by R. ROBERT, General Agent, 125 Pearl and 78 Beaver street. 1-23

PROVISIONS.

VAN NORDENS. DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE CONSTANTLY receiving large supplies of the above, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. Goshen and Western Butter, in tubs and firkins, Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard in barrels, tubs and kegs. For sale at VAN NORDENS, 157 West street, New-York. 1-24

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBLs. SALMON, 3000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 8000 Small Packages Mackerel, 300 bbls. New Shad, 500 half Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 half New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kitts New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c. For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Day street, between Washington and West New-York. May 18th, 1853. 1-23 NELSON WELLS. S. D. WOOD.

REAL ESTATE.

S. F. COGSWELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 337 AND 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his personal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Proprietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country, who are not able to collect their rents except at very great inconvenience to themselves, or to dispose of their property, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials: Hon. FRANCIS B. STUYVESANT, ex-Mayor city of Brooklyn. Hon. CORNELIUS BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. 1-26

SASHES AND BLINDS.

DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND DEPOT, No. 81 DUANE ST. The attention of builders, shippers, and others, is invited to the stock of Doors, Windows, and Blinds, which I offer, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Particular attention is given to the manufacture of the above articles (to order) for first class buildings, which will be warranted as good as can be made. (3-21) GEO. WARREN HATSTADT.

DOORS, SASHES, SASH DOORS, AND BLINDS.—THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the best kiln-dried Door Sashes, Sash Doors, outside and inside Blinds, Shutters, &c., &c., to be found in the market, and would invite the attention of builders and others to the above articles, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Orders received by mail or otherwise filled with dispatch. Sashes ready glazed or glazed to order at the shortest notice. IR. A. PORTER & CO. 1-19 No. 8 Spruce street, a few doors from Nassau, N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, NO. 15 Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the attention of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his large and general assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, manufactured of good stock, and in the best manner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. F. W. Tuxbury's connection with extensive manufacturers enables him to fill orders at short notice. 1-18

STATIONERY.

GORDON, JOB AND CARD PRINTER, 84 NASSAU ST. Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Labels, &c., cheaply and neatly printed. Depot for the sale of GORDON'S PATENT JOB AND CARD PRINTING PRESSES. 7-19

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU- REL, No. 77 Maiden Lane, sell all articles in their line at low prices, at retail, or by the quantity. Account Books, Copying Presses, 1 Note Papers, Bills of Exchange, Memoranda Books, Time Books, Portfolios, Gold and Steel Pens, Superior Writing Ink, Elastic Paper Holders, Seal Presses, Pass and Copy Books, Penknives, Backgammon Boards, Wax Papers, Tissue Paper, Diaries for 1854. Books ruled and bound to pattern. Job Printing executed at low rates. Cards, Circulars, BNL Heads, Checks, Receipts, &c. FRANCIS & LOUREL, 1-19 Stationers and Booksellers, 77 Maiden Lane.

DEMAREST, CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER—DOOR Plates, and advertising Envelopes.—Corner of Pine and Nassau streets, opposite the Custom House. 1-18

SEEDS.

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Ray Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Orange Orange; Large Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb Roots; Asparagus Plants, &c. R. L. ALLEN, and 191 Water street.

STOCK.

IMPROVED STOCK OF ALL KINDS.—HAVING HAD great experience in breeding fine stock for the past twenty years, I offer my services to my friends to procure it of the best and most reliable kinds. As much notice as convenient is at all times desirable previous to purchasing, as it takes time to make good selections. Early in August or September is the best time to purchase for the South. Short Horn or Durham cattle, Devons, Herefords, Alderney or Jersey and Ayrshires. Long-wooled Sheep—the Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Bakewell, and Lincoln. Mutton Sheep—the Southdown, Fine-wooled Sheep—such as the Saxon, Spanish, and French Merino. The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious. 1-18 A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 129 and 121 Water street.

COCCHIN CHINA FOWLS.—I have for sale, by the pair, young Cochins China Fowls, of the best blood in America, and desirable for their great size, their symmetry and fine plumage. Address RODNEY L. ADAMS, Lyons, N.Y. 10-23

FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDLANDS, SHEPHERD'S dogs, King Charles Spaniels, Scotch and English Rat Terriers, beautiful Italian Greyhounds, &c.; these are of the choicest breeds. Also, large Changhae and Chittagong fowls at 205 Water street. 4-19

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